

A
Genealogical and Historical
ACCOUNT
Of the Illustrious Name of
STEWART,
From the First ORIGINAL,
TO THE
Accession to the Imperial Crown of
SCOTLAND.

Being the long expected Work of that great
Antiquary DAVID SYMSON M. A.
Historiographer Royal for *Scotland.*



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General and Historical

ACCINT



STEWART

From the King of Great Britain

Accession to the Royal Crown of

SCOTLAND

Being the last reported of the great
Antiquary David Brewster M. A.
Historical and Antiquarian Society

1813

NEW YORK

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AN
Introduction
TO A GENEALOGICAL;
CHRONOLOGICAL History
of the **Stuarts &c.**

B EING to give a *Genealogical* account of
all the Noble Families of *Scotland*, as
well of the Extinct as of these now
flourishing; & having made considerable
advances on that Subject, 'twill be but just to be-
gin with the Illustrious and Royal Family of
the **STUARTS**, and its honourable branches,
as being of great Antiquity, and of the first
Dignity; not only because *Walter* the 3rd of the
Line, and great Stewart of *Scotland* and 4th of

(†)

that Name, married *Marjory Bruce*, Daughter to the Wife and Magnanimous, King *Robert 1st*, which intituled his Posterity to the Crown: by which Marriage are issued a Race of as Mercifull, Just and Heroick Princes, as any Nation was ever Bless'd with: but because, before that fortunate match, this excellent Family owed its *Origine* to the Royal Stock, as shall appear by & by, and had produced a numerous train of famous Worthys, hereditable Lord Great Stewarts of *Scotland*, exceeded by no subject in Piety, military Glory, Riches, Honours and Aliances, & inferior only to the sovereign in Grandeur and Authority, the inseperable distinctions of Royalty: all which will evidently appear from their many and great Mortifications, numerous Lordships and Possessions, bloody Conflicts and Battels, posts of Honour, and number of Relations, Royal Grants and Priviledges, &c:

Now, as this family owes its hereditary Greatness, Office, and Surname, by the concurrent Testimony of our Historians, to *Walter*, who for his great services was made hereditable Stewart of *Scotland*, by *Malcolm the 3d*, Surnamed *Kenmore*, about 1081; which *Walter* was son of *Fleance*, Son of *Bancho Thane of Loebaber*, who flourish'd before the middle of the 11th Century, in the Court of King *Duncan*, and was kill'd by the Usurper *M'beth* in 1043. So in tracing the

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the Pedegree of this *Bancho*, *Genealogists* are not agreed. * One Mr. *Kennedy* an *Irishman*, from the Book of *Lecan*, deriving him from *Maine-Leauna*, who flourished before the middle of the 5th Century, and was one of the 7 Sons of *Corg King of Munster*. * Sir *George Mkenzer*, * Mr. *Dunlap* and others, affirm he was Son of *Ferchard*, *Thane of Lochaber*, second Son to King *Keneth* the 3d, who dyed 994. But as for me, I incline to follow the Tradition of our own *Scotish-highland*. * *Scheanchies* supported with Notes collected by an Ingenious Gentleman, from ancient *Scotish* Records (said to be preserved in the Tower of *London*, since the Reign of King *Edward* the 1st) and communicated to the Illustrious *James Duke of Lenox*, and from him to his Nephew *Charles Duke of Lenox*, by whose favour Copies came abroad; one of which was perused by a very Critical & *Genealogist* with which also agree the antecedent discoveries made by the Judicious and Learn'd Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, back'd with the modern Authoritys of the right honourable * *William* first Viscount of *Strathallan*, * Mr. *George Martin* of *Clermound*, industrious searchers in Records and the Monuments of Antiquity, with these likewise concur the joynt Testimonies

* *Cunningham's* Descent of King *Charles* 2d, in a Male line from *Etbodius*. 1. page 15

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monies of others eminent in Character, Learning, Judgement, and Observation, all unanimously affirming that *Dorus* or *Doir M'Eth* second Son to *Ethus*, Surnamed *Alipes* or the swift, King of *Scotland* in 870, was the first Progenitor of this Ancient and Illustrious family.

In prosecuting this Work, I shall divide it in 4 periods: beginning the first with the above-mentioned *Doir M'Eth* 890 *Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Murdoch* 900, Father of *Pberguard* 929, father of *Keneth* 960, Father of *Bancho* 990, successively *Thanes* of *Lochaber* who flourished in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centurys the space of 173 years, in the Reigns of *Constantine* 2, *Ethus*, *Gregory*, *Donald* 6, *Constantine* 2, *Malcolm* 1st, *Indulfus*, *Duffus*, *Culenius*, *Keneth* 3d, *Constantine* 4, *Grimus*, *Malcolm* 2d, *Duncan*, *M'beth*, Kings of *Scotland*. The second (necessarily including 53 years of the first period) in 990, being, according to the Chronology we go by, the year of the Birth of the immediat named *Banco* 990, 5th *Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Fleance* 1020, father of * *Walter* (a faithful Subject and favorite to *Malcolm* 3d) Father of * *Alan*, father of *Walter*, * third Hereditary Lord great Stewart of *Scotland* and Founder of *Passay*, who flourished in the 10th 11th and 12th Centurys, the space of 188 years in the

Reigns

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Reigns of the foresaid *Keneth 3d* (*Constantine 4d* and *Grinus 2d* Usurpers) *Malcolm 2d*, *Duncan 1st* (the Usurper, *M'beth*) and their Successors *Malcolm 3d*: (*Donald Bane* and *Duncan 2d*, Usurpers) *Edgar*, *Alexander 1st*, *David 1st*, *Malcolm 4th*, and *William* Kings of Scotland.

The 3d Period (necessarily including 71 years of the 2d) with *Walter* above named, 3d Lord Great Stewart of Scotland, father of *Alan*, father of *Walter*, father of *Alexander*, father of *James*, father of *Walter* (who married *Marjory* Daughter to King *Robert the 1st*) father of *Robert*, 9th Lineal great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of *Strathern*, who on the death of his uncle King *David 2d*, and in right of his Mother *Marjory*, ascended the Throne, in 1370, who flourished in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Centurys, the space of 255 years, in the Reigns of the foresaid *Alexander 1st*, *David 1st*, *Malcolm 4th*, *William* and their Successors, *Alexander 2d*, *Alexander 3d*, Queen *Margaret &c*, *John Baliol &c*: *Robert 1st*, *David 2d*, &c: Monarchs of Scotland.

The 4th Period (including also 55 years of the 3d) with *Robert 9th* Lineal Lord great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of *Strathern*, commonly design'd *Robert 2d* (and first of the *Stuarts*) King of Scotland, father of *Robert 3d*, fa-

Reigns ther

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ther of *James 1st*, father of *James 2^d*, father of *James 3^d*, father of *James 4th*, father of *James 5th*, father of *Queen Mary*, Mother of *James 6th*, father of *Charles 1st*, father of *Charles 2^d* and *James 7th*, whose eldest Lawfull Surviving Daughter **QUEEN ANN**, is now possess'd of the Throne: who flourish'd in the *14th*, *15th* *16th* *17th* and *18th* Centurys, the space of 398 years, viz: from 1315 to this present 1707. which 4 Periods in all amount to 837 years, from 870 to 1707: containing a Series of 26 Generations. The method as above, including mutually a part of one period in another, was necessary and unavoidable, seeing there must be a retrospect to the birth of the Son in one period, and a prospect to the death of the Father in another.

My observations in the first Period are from the Tradition of the *Scheanchies*, and modern discoveries, said to be founded on ancient Authorities, and these standing at a distance beyond a Critical Examination, I have thought it no ways my business to debate their truth and certainty as asserted, relying on the Candour and judgment of my Authors, in whom I have discovered no inconsistencies: and as things have occurred to me, so I have faithfully handed them down as they now are, with some alterations

only

only in the dress, and a supply in the *Chronology*, which I thought necessary & allowable: and I freely own is imaginary though founded on probable Observations from events and Circumstances. But hereafter more of this in greater length.

My vouchers in the 2d period, are for the most part the current testimonies of our Historians, only toward the close here they fall under correction, affirming one *Alexander Lord Stuart* to be founder of *Passay*, whereas from standing Charter proofs, *Walter* great Stewart to *Malcolm 4th*, in that reign founded that Magnificent Abbey.

For Documents and Supporters for the 3d and 4th periods, I have had the advantage of access to Original Charters, and Chartularys of Bishops Sees and Religious Houses, and the publick Records of the Kingdom, &c: whereby I have been enabled to place my account in another light than many of our former Historians have, by discovering their Inadvertencies, Omissions & Additions, if not deliberat Mistakes, and Inventions: Whereby the Reader may perceive that History must submit to the Correction of these valuable Monuments, and fall down and worship and reverently do Homage to, and acknowledge them her Parent, and the great Law by which she ought to act and be determined.

And

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And at any time when chance and inquiry have thrown these into my hands, I esteemed them as *David did Goliath's Sword*, when he said *there is none like that, give it me*: And to prefer any remote Authorities to these sacred Remains, instructing their very Age; Authors & Persons mentioned, would not only be a violence done to my temper, and a Robbing me of a real satisfaction, but also an indignity offered to the best witnesses of Truth.



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S ECOND Son to * *Etbis* surnamed the *Swift*, was born 870 in the 12 of the Reign of his Uncle *Constantine 2d*: He in his young and tender age was deprived of his Father (who answered the great hopes conceived of him before he was King, with a dissolute life, after his advancement to Royaltie, which ended in a violent Death in 876 and the 2d of a Malecontented Reign) he had occasion to be a sharer of the Blessings of the Glorious and Virtuous times of King *Gregory* and *Donald 6th*, and on the accession of his brother *Constantine 3d* to the Throne, in 903 he was created Thane of *Lochaber*: His death bears date in 936, being the 66 of his Age and the 33 of his said brothers Reign, having survived his Misfortunat Father King † *Etbis* surnamed the

A

The *Irish* Antiquaries call him *Aodb*, which in English is *Hugh*. † The Chronicle of *Melrose* calls him *Hed* or *Het*, and makes him succeed his brother *Constantine 2d*, in 878, and makes himself to be kill'd in 879.

(2)
The *Swift* or *Lightfoot*, 60 years; leaving
Issue by *Osfleda* Daughter to *Egbert*, by some
call'd *Osbert*, King of *Northumberland*.

I. *Murdoch*, of whom in the next Chapter.

II. *Garedus*, Thane of *Athol*, father of *Lauch-
lene* Thane of *Athol*, father of *Pbaelus* Thane
of *Athol*, father of *Muldivina* or *Maud*, wife to
Banquo Thane of *Lochaber*, Son of *Keneth*
Son of *Pberquhard*, Son of *Murdoch*, Son of the
abovenamed *Dorus*, Thanes of *Lochaber*.



MURDOCH

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the Chronology
we go by, was born in the year 900 be-
ing the 8th of the Reign of *Donald 6th*: his E-
ducation as is most presumable was in the
Court of his Uncle *Constantine 3d* (who was
certainly a Prince of extraordinary Virtue and
enduements, though misfortunate toward the
close of his Reign) he Succeeded his Father
Dorus in 936, he dyd in 959 the 59 of his Age,
the 16 and last of the Reign of *Malcolm 1.* have-
ing survived his said Father 23; leaving Issue
by *Helen*, (by some call'd *Dorvagil*) Daugh-
ter to *Hugh*, Ancestour of the *Duglasses*.

I. *Pberquhard*, of whom in the next Chapter.

II. *Donald*, Governour of *Murray*; An un-
grateful and perfidious wretch, who at the in-
stigation of his wicked wife, was the contriver
and Author of the Murther of King *Duff* in

975 ; for which he had the reward and Death
 of a Traitor, and render'd his name infamous to
 all posterity.

P H E R Q U H A R D

THANE of *Lockaber*, by the most probable
 accounts, was born about 929 the 26th
 of the Reign of his Grand Uncle *Constantine 3d*,
 he succeeded his father *Murdoc* in 959 and had
 the misfortune to be brother to *Donald*, who
 in 965 perpetrated a bloody Treason on the
 person of his Sovereign King *Duff*: He is said
 to have been a great favorite of *Keneth* the 3d,
 and Successor to the Vicious King *Cullen*. Some
 Authors affirm he was kill'd at the Battle of
Longcarty, opposing the *Danes*, which is sup-
 posed to have happened about 980, in the tenth
 of the said *Keneth 3d*, being the 51 of his age,
 and 21 years after the death of his Father *Mur-*
doc: leaving Issue, by *Idua* Daughter to *Eris*, de-
 scended of *Harold* Earl of *Laden*, Protector of
Norroway,

- I. *Keneth*, of whom in the next Chapter,
- II. *Alexander*, an itinerant Bishop.
- III. *Alvilla*, Married to *Constantine* Ancestour
 to the Ancient family of the *Grahams*.
- IV. *Gunora*, who turn'd Religious.

K E N E T H

(4)
K E N E T H

THANE of *Lochaber*, on the authority of a Fragment of *Basson* a *Norwegian*, a very confident Genealogist, was born 960, the 2d of the Reign of *Indulph*, he Succeeded his Father *Pberqubard* in 987, not only in his Estate and Honours, but also in his Love and Favour with *Kenneth* the 3d, to whom, on the above Authority, he was an inward friend, and very serviceable in the Act of settlement made in 989, establishing the Succession of the Crown to the next in blood, which before respected any of the Royal Family, who had most interest and favour with the people; which good Law he saw interrupted by the Murther of the Excellent Prince its Author, in 994, and the Throne invaded first by *Constantine* 4th, and then in 996 by *Grimus*, two usurpers, who had Fates answerable to their insolent Ambition: but he lived to see the foresaid Law revived by the true Heir of the Crown, *Malcolm* 2, Prince of *Cumberland* in the 26 of whose Reign he dyed, viz. 1030, and of his age 70 having survived his Father *Pberqubard* 50 years; leaving Issue, by *Dunclinda* ** daughter to *Kenneth* the 3d. I. *Banquho*

** Some Genealogists have made *Banquho* A Grandchild to *Keneth* the 3d by a second Son, which mistake it seems they have faln in by placing a Son for a Daughter.

(3)
I. *Banquho*, of whom in the next Chapter.

II. *Alexander*, Progenitor to the ancient Earls of *Lenox*; he travell'd to *Jerusalem* and was signed with the Cross: he founded the Castles of *Inchmoryn*, *Inchinnan* and *Cruxtown*.

III. *Castisa*, married to *Donald* Thane of *Sutherland*, Ancestour to the ancient Earls of *Sutherland*.

IV. *Gunora* married to *Malcolm* Lord of *Bute*

V. *Marion*, Married to *Angus*, Ancestour of the *Camerons*.

VI. *Beatrix*, Married to *Hugh* alias *Aodh Mac Ecan*, Ancestour to the *Duglasses*.

BANQUHO

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the Universal consent of *Genealogists*, was born about 990 the 20th year of his Grandfather *Kenneth* the 3d, he succeeded his Father *Kenneth*, in 1030 being the 26 of the Reign of his Uncle King *Malcolm 2d*; under whose Government it may be presumed he hath made a considerable figure, for Reasons already and to be afterward mentioned. But now being thus far entered in our second period, it is fit we call to mind our promise, that our Authors in the main, in this part of our work, are our printed and received Histories, who account that while *Duncan* by Hereditary descent possess'd the *Scottish* Throne, who

who by the best Calculation began to Reign
 1034, *Banquo* Thane of *Lochaber*, one of the
 Princes of the Royal Blood, and a chief Officer
 of the Crown, being upon the very nick of that
 Kings accession to the Government, imploy'd
 as his Lieutenant and Stewart, in gathering
 in the publick Revenues in some of the re-
 moteſt Provinces, and purſuant to his truſt, ex-
 erciſing Juſtice upon notorious Delinquents,
 with a ſeverity which became their Crimes, he
 render'd himſelf hated by the incens'd Mob,
 who fram'd a deſign againſt his life, ſet upon
 him, kill'd his Servants, ſeiz'd his Treafure: he
 himſelf eſcaping with many Wounds, & arriv-
 ing at Court made known to the King the par-
 ticulars of the Rebellion, who immediatly diſ-
 patch'd a Meſſenger at Armes with offers of
 Pardon upon Submiſſion, and to denounce pu-
 niſhment in caſe of obſtinacy; but the Rebels
 taking advantage of the ſoft Nature of King
Duncan with whom they had to do, and being
 puſt up with their late reaſonable ſucceſs,
 turn'd inſolent, and back'd one Villany with
 another, by inhumanely Murthering the Meſ-
 ſenger, and being headed by one *M'donald*, a
 powerfull man, and cruel by nature, who by
 his intereſt and Friends made the Rebellion
 very formidable, againſt whom *M'beth* Thane
 of *Glamys*, Cuſin to King *Duncan*, an active and
 valiant Perſon is diſpatch'd as Generaliſſimo,
 with whom was joyn'd the foreſaid *Banquo*,
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whose March and approach against the Rebels then ravaging *Lochaber*, were as swift as Fame her self, and such was the Terror that seiz'd the Malecontents, that many of them fled, others submitted, and those that adhered to *Mc-donald* became an easy prey to the Royal Army: he himself escaping, fled to a Castle, and desparing of Pardon, prov'd Executioner not only to his wife, and Children, but also to himself, and by such a Scandalous death render'd the black deeds of his life, blacker and blacker.

Banquo being thus Co-partner with *Mc-beth* in his *Lawrels*, stood possess'd of a large share of his Prince's favour: and about this time *Sulno* King of *Norroway* and his *Danes* haveing invaded *Scotland*, to revenge the deaths and repare the losses of their Ancestours and Friends sustained under King *Keneth* and *Malcolm 2d*, at *Longcarty* and *Barry &c*: King *Duncan* on this Emergent, being roused out of his native temper, omitted no duty proper for a wise King and a brave Captain, in providing for his own and his peoples safety. He assembled an Army with all the expedition and order he was capable of, led by himself, *Mc-beth* and *Banquo*, and encountering the Enemies neer *Culross* on the banks of *Forth*, after a bloody fight he was forced to retreat, leaving the field and a dear bought Victory to the *Danes*; yet not without hopes of better success one day or other: himself and *Banquo* entered the strong Castle of *Bertba* situated on the Banks of *Tay* and

and *Almond*, abundantly stuff'd with all necessary Provisions, while *M'beth* headed the Army some Miles distant, with whom the King from his Garrison, notwithstanding of a Siege now formed against him by King *Sulno*, kept an exact Correspondence by the wise management of *Banquo*, the Castle being attack'd and defended vigorously from without and within. so that by Prisoners or other Accidents of War, each had Observations of the others strength and Circumstances: the *Scots* understood that the *Danes* were no less weakned than themselves in the late Battel, and that there was great scarcity in their Camp: on the other hand the *Danes* found the Castle Strong, and plenty within it, and the active *M'beth* encouraging and recruiting the Army with fresh hopes and supplies: to spin out time, was the business of the one, and to improve every minute and advantage with the outmost diligence and Vigour, was the only interest of the other: so that very necessity which spurr'd the Besiegers to sudden action, obliged the Defenders to accelerate a Treaty, but a feigned one, & clogg'd with such smooth Dilators, and Articles which lull'd the necessitous *Dane* secure, while the *Scots*, were making all things ready to execute a Stratagem.

For while this sham Treaty was thus on foot, the *Scots* having wisely foreseen the Circumstances of the *Danes* required supplies to pre-

vent a Famine or render them desperate,
 which might prove fatal in the consequence,
 had made large Provisions prepared with
 strong mixtures of the juice of meikle-wort
 (*i.e. hemlock,*) night-shade-berries & other so-
 poriferous ingredients, which were offered in a
 Present to the unwary and half starved *Danes*,
 who gladly accepted the fatal Complement,
 and cram'd their empty Stomachs, with the
 infected Liquors and Meats, while *Banquo*
 advertised *Macbeth* how affairs stood, who
 lay at *Inchtutkil*, about seven Miles distant
 from *Bertha*, whose suddain approach and
 bloody Sword made an easy prey of the in-
 toxicated and sleeping *Danes*, King *Sueno*
 himself escaping, with a poor train of Ten
 in company, having not only lost his Land-
 Forces but also his Mariners, who came to
 recruit his Mouldring Army, and be sharers
 with their companions in their good and bad
 Fortunes: and with the small remains of his
 Fleet, mann'd one Vessel, returning home,
 fill'd with disappointments, indignation
 and Revenge, leaving his Royal Navy fore-
 lorn, and exposed to the mercy of Waves
 and Storms, which was violently toss'd and
 shattered by contrary Tides, and a strong
 East Wind, and rushing against one another
 were driven in a gorges and sunk in the
 mouth of *Tay*, at a place ever since called
Drounelow Sands, dangerous and well known
 to Sea farcing people. So by this successfull
 B project

project the *Scots* were freed from the present Terror and Danger, but not from the future attempts of their powerful and restless Enemies: for the spoils of the Field were scarce divided and the Solemnities over, due to such extraordinary Successes, when *Canute* King of *England*, either labouring to assist his Brother *Sueno* with fresh succours of Men and Provisions; or as some write to fall upon the *Scots* at unawares, and revenge the late overthrow sustained by his Countrey-men, had fitted out a great Fleet with a new power of *Danes*, who, landing at *Kinghorn*, acted all manner of Cruelty in the Province of *Fife*, spareing neither Places, Persons, Character Age nor Sex, that were the objects of Fire, Furie, Sword, Lust or the various Passions of an incensed Enemy.

To divert this impetuous Torrent, Wise *Banquho* and Valiant *Macheth* are dispatched with an Army of choice Troops, whose love to their Countrey and hatred to the *Danes* fired their Courage, and promised them success, and encountering their Enemy, obtained an absolute Victory, which ushered in a Peace, by which the *Scots* suffered the *Danes* to interr their Dead in *Inch-corm*, a small Island in the River of *Forth*, and the *Danes* bound themselves never to enter *Scotland*, in all time coming, in a hostile Manner.

That which remains next to be said of *Banquho*, is a Story which perhaps will not

meet

meet with much credit from some, but seeing others have related it, having some connection with subsequent facts, I shall here place it in its due order, and is as follows, That our *Banquo* and *Macbeth* being on their Journey to the Town of *Ferres*, where King *Duncan* then kept his Court, and diverting themselves in a Wood, while their Train lay at a distance, there appeared to them three Women in Antique Figure and Dress, one of which Saluted *Macbeth* Thane of *Glamys* which was his Paternal Inheritance: the 2^d Thane of *Calder*, and the third King of *Scotland*. *Banquo* gathering Spirit told them this was unequal dealing to be so liberal of their Complements to his companion and so spareing to him, the one of them answered, he ought not to envy his friends fate though a King, seeing his Death would be violent, and his Posterity Dishonoured and extinguished; whereas, continues the Prophetess, altho you, *Banquo*, shall not attain to Sovereignty, yet the time shall come that from your posterity shall issue a Race of Kings, who shall Govern the *Scots* through all Ages. Thus said, they disappeared, and left the two Thanes to Gaze upon one another, who looked on what past, as no better than a Delusion, till *Macbeth* arriving at Court had the Thanedom of *Calder* conferred upon him, which accomplished one part of the prediction, and awakened

awakened his Ambition to entertain thoughts of Sovereignty: but considering that though he was of the Royal Blood, yet the King having Children, and the Act of Succession secluded all his Title and hopes to the Crown, therefore taking advantage of King *Duncan's* drowsy nature, he ingross'd the whole management of affairs, and by all ways and means endeavoured to render himself considerable, and as if of his own aspiring mind, he had not been prone enough to gratify his unbounded Ambition, he was incessantly haunted with the restless cries of his Proud and Cruel Wife, whose impatient desire actually to be a sharer of Royalty, encouraged his design, with all the alluring insinuations that Wit could invent or Ambition receive; that the Blood of the King was the first step to the Throne, and having formed a party and all things answering his wishes, he gave vent to his Villany in the unnatural Assassination of good King *Duncan* at *Lockbosnane*, who dyed of his Wounds at *Elgin* in 1039. in the 6th year of his Reign.

Upon these foundations *Macheth* entered upon the Government, and wss scarce warmed in his Throne, when reflecting that his successes had proven his part of the sayings of three strange-like Women, he began to entertain deep prejudices against *Banquo*, he knew him to be a powerful man and of

great

great reach, and active; he consider'd that he
 was of the Blood Royal, and by a double
 relation was the Heir of the Crown next to
 the Children of the late King *Duncan*, and
Macbeth himself, as being by his Fathers
 side, the 6th in a direct Line from the great
Kenneth II. and so the Heir male of the
 Crown, and * Grand-child to *Kenneth* the
 Third, by his Mother *Beatrix*, Daughter
 to that King; so that this way he stood but
 one degree remoter *de jure* than *Macbeth*
 himself, who was Son of *Deada*, second
 Daughter to *Malcolm 2d*, Son to *Kenneth*
 the 3d. So that the Great *Buchanan*, who
 rarely interrupts the thread of his General
 History, had, by the by, very good ground
 to write of *Banquo*, that he was *homo po-*
tens, industrius & regio jam sanguine imbu-
tus and else where-----*Hominem acrem &*
equitatis unicum cultorem. These things
 all put together, made *Banquo* very terrible
 to *Macbeth*; and augmented his fears to
 that degree, that he thought their Lives in-
 compatible: however he dissembled his ha-
 tred while he contrived to destroy, and
 having treated *Banquo* and his Sons, with
 many others, at a Royal entertainment, which
 being ended, while *Banquo* was return-
 ing from Court to his dwelling place, he
 was set upon by a band of mercenary Rus-
 sians, secret Instruments of *Macbeth's*
 Rageing Passions, and was killed upon the
 Spot

Spot, with his three Sons, *Malcolm*, *Phergubard*, & *Kenneth*; and *Hugh* his Brother in Law Ancestour to the *Douglasser*; but *Fleance* escaped the *malheur*, by the Darkness of the night, and other interveening accidents.

Thus fell this great man, a Sacrifice to a fierce jealousy, inseparable from Tyrants and all vicious Intrometers. *Hector Boetius* and some of his followers have charged *Banquo* with precognition to King *Duncans* Death, but in this he may be suspected, seeing *Macbeth's* treatment and *Buchanans* forecited-----*aquitatis unicum cultorem*, say very much to remove the aspersion. *Banquo's* Death is reckoned to have happened in 1043, the 3^d or 4th year of the Usurper *Macbeth*, the 52^d of his Age, having Survived his Father *Ferqubard* 13 years; leaving surviving Issue by his Cousin *Maud*, by some called *Maldivina*, Daughter to *Phaehus* Thane of *Atbol*,

1. *Fleanch*, by some called *Fleannus*, of whom above and also in the next Chapter.
2. *Beatrix*, Married to *Malcolm Macduff* Thane of *Fife*.

3. *Castisa*, Married to *Frederick*, Ancestour to the *Urquharts*.

FLEANCH

FLEANCH

SON of *Banquo*, Thane of *Lochaber*; his Birth is placed in the year 1020, the 16 year of *Malcolm* the Third: And in 1043, he was the sorrowful messenger to King *Macbeth* of his Fathers and his Brothers cruel Death, then having no suspicion of the Author or the cause, and being wholly ignorant who were the Assassines. *Macbeth* no less rejoiced inwardly at the Death of *Banquo* and his other Sons, than he was troubled for the preservation of *Fleanch*: his guilty mind was rack'd with dreadful apprehensions. *Fleanch*'s addition of Royal Blood from his Mother. *Vid. Pag. 13.* beside what he derived from his Father, and Youth being aspiring, and fortune its companion, all increased his fears: in short, he almost looked upon *Fleanch* as the person pointed at, in the sayings of one of the three wise women, and fancy'd the least discovery might incense him to revenge his Fathers Death, and in one minute rob him of his Usurped Crown and Life.

These things made him cast about how to undoe the innocent Youth, but while he was busied in frameing the Engine, it was whispered about Court, that himself was the first and great mover of the misfortune

of *Banquo* and his Sons, and that *Fleance* was no less aimed at than the rest of the Family; who now being convinced of his danger, provided for his safety, by an expeditious flight, and rendered the Tyrants new Plots abortive; (for who can Plot against Heaven?) for he was the care of Providence and preserved to be the common Parent of illustrious Heroes and Royal Princes.

Fleance's first retreat was to the Court of *Malcolm Kenmore* Prince of *Cumberland* rightful Heir of the Crown of *Scotland* where the interview must have been melancholy, considering their cases were to be pitied and irremediable for the time; both their Fathers falling by one Bloody hand, who had sufficient power to support himself and keep the one from the Possession of the Crown, and the other from a large Inheritance. From *Cumberland* he removed to *North-Wales*, where his noble deportment rendered him very gracious with *Griffith ap Ieuellin*, Prince of that Countrey, the beautys of whose Daughter *Nesta* charm'd him with the most tender and restless Passion in the World; to her his Adresses proved agreeable and Successful (for who can resist Love from youth and merit added to Birth?) and made the comely stranger a happy Bridegroom in the full possession of her affection. [Some Authors have given another turn to this, and write she suffered her self to be got with Child

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by *Fleanch* without Marriage, &c. But the assertion of the Great *Cambden*, who expressly calls her his Wife, weighs more with us than a whole Legion of unthinking fabulous and prejudiced Authors, and our MSS. of Genealogies, our *Highland Schanackies*, yea & I am told the *Welsh* bards sufficiently support our Account.]

But what state of the world wants great mixtures of trouble? The manner of his Marriage being somewhat Clandestine, procured the displeasure of Prince *Griffith* his Father in Law, and drew upon him the Envy of several *Welsh* Lords. Envy, who can stand against it? It is a mean but prevailing passion; especially in Natives against Strangers, tho never so deserving: and thus armed prejudice, fell heavy upon this brave Gentleman, and robb'd him of his life, and the World of his Services. His untimely Death fell out in *Anno* 1045 the 6th year of the Usurpation of *Macbeth*, the 25th year of his Age, having survived his Father *Banquo* three years: leaving Issue by his wife *Nesta* Daughter to the above *Griffith* Prince of North Wales,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Fleancha*, born after her Fathers death and brought up in a Nunnery with her Mother.

WALTER

FIRST of that Name and Line, Lord Great Stewart of *Scotland* by inheritance, Son of *Fleance*, was born 1045, the 6th year of *Macbeth's* Usurpation, and was brought up near to and in the Court of his Grandfather Prince *Griffith*: in his tender Age, he gave many signs of a bold and undertaking Spirit, which made his Companions frequently feel the smart of his Hands in their common playes and scuffles. Years no sooner made him strong, than he was observed to bear an implacable hatred to one *Owen*, a *Welsh* Gentleman, the reputed Murtherer of his Father, and watched all opportunities to satisfie his Revenge upon him, which at length he executed, and although he was the supposed Author of the fact, yet the enquiry was stifled, and he winked at by his Grand-Father Prince *Griffith*: but upon the very back of this, viz. in 1063 Prince *Griffith* being driven from his Possession and in 1064, brought to his end by Treachery, *Wales* afforded no longer Protection to our young Gentleman, who was shrewdly suspected of the late Crime, and knew that a full discovery would compleat his Ruine, therefore he prevented his danger by a secret flight to the Court of

Edward

Edward the Confessor, where his stay was but short, because of a difference with one *Oddo* (a retainer and favourite of the powerful *Harold*, Earl of *West Saxons*) who spoke contemptuously of the *Welsh*, and justified the hard usage and treatment against *Griffith*, his Grand-Father; upon which he killed him outright, and escaped beyond Sea to his Kins-man *Alan*, Sur-named the Red, Earl of *Britany*, a remote relation of his Mothers, and was one of his retinue at the Famous Battell of *Hastings*, *October 14. 1066* (with *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who that day made himself Conquerour of *England*) His noble behaviour there, and on all occasions, rendered him so much the Favorite of that Great and Valiant Earl, that he thought him very worthy of his Alliance, and gave him in Marriage his Daughter *Christian*, his only Child by *Emma* his first Wife, Daughter to *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, but although he was one of the instruments in the abovementioned notable Victory, yet he was but a short while a sharer of the fruits of it; for being a secret favourer of *Edgar Etheling's* Title to the Crown of *England*, and openly applauding the great generosity of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, he was frown'd upon by some of the great ones about Court, and advertised by his Father in Law that he stood in danger, whereupon he withdrew to *Scotland*, and transferred his Allegiance

ance to King *Malcolm Kenmore*, who gave him a reception suitable to the Consanguinity, Sufferings of his Family, Merit and other Circumstances, and in lieu of his pretensions to *Lochaber*, the inheritance of his Ancestors, recompensed him with the Barony of *Renfrew*, *Kyle* and many other Lands, at that time Appendages of the Crown.

And by a tract of good services especially in Martial affairs, he raised his Character to that degree, that he was look'd upon to have all the accomplishments of a compleat General; and in 1081, two Rebellions bursting out, the one in *Galloway* and the other in the *Isles*, he was appointed King *Malcolm's* Lieutenant, and intrusted with a Royal Army: and first marching against the Rebels of *Galloway*, with wonderful expedition, he fell upon them, killed their General *Macglawe* and routed his Army; and with the like celerity and success, invaded the frightened *Islanders*, and with the utmost severity punished the surviving Heads of the Rebellion, and likewise by his dextrous skill in Civil affairs calm'd the minds of the people, and having restored Peace to the Nation, he returned to Court loaded with Trophies and applause, where King *Malcolm* rewarded him with the *Isle* of *Bute* and many Lands in *Cowal* in the Countrey of *Argyle*, all fallen at his disposal by the late Rebellion: and to perpetuate the memory of his good services

gave to the Crown (*vide Verstegan P. 255*) and
 his Princes favour, he was created Heredi-
 tary great *Stewart* & *Senescal* of Scotland. In
 latin *Senescallus* and *Dapifer*, &c.] Which
 words are very extensive and import sever-
 al capacities, as chief Administrator of
 the Revenues of the Crown and Exchequer
 (which perhaps occasioned our great *Stuart*
 our Kings Ancestour to assume for Arms a
Fess Cbeckie) which high Office made him
 most considerable, all inferiour Chamber-
 lands, Forresters and Servants being his Sub-
 stitutes & accomptable to him. In the Royal
 Palace, he was what some call *Grand maitre*
de palais or *major domo*. Which some under-
 stand of *Magister hospitii*, which is of a later
 rise & of a more limited Jurisdiction, for our
Dapifer or *Senescallus* superintended in the Fa-
 mily over the *Buttelarius*, *paunitarius*, *pistor*,
braciator, *magister cocus*, *pincerna*, *ostairii came-*
re Regis & Aula & coquina, *lardarius*, *janitor*,
clerici libertationis domus domini regis, & *pro-*
bationis domus domini Regis & coquina, *factor*
ignis in aula, &c. &c. and there was a distinct
 Council in which he presided for ordering the
 affairs of the Household, & determined as to
 provisions, differences, punishments, Servants
 Fees, &c. and at all great Solemnities, he al-
 ways made a splendid appearance; And also his
 Figure was no less considerable in time of War,
 for he had not only then the leading of the
 Vassals & men of his own ample Possessions,

but also added to these, he had the chief command over the Kings Military Tenants and those that depended immediatly upon his great Office as Stewart, which necessarily swell'd his Train to a very considerable Body: and some great Authors affirm, he had by vertue of his Office the Priviledge of bearing a Royal Banner displaid in the Day of Battell, before that part of the Army under his Command, &c.] Of which eminent station he was found worthy, by many grateful returns and repeated Acts of Loyalty to his Sovereign, and a wise and steddly management in the affairs of his great, but difficult Post ; And having done all that in him lay to repair the misfortunes and ruines of his Family, he rais'd it to a new pitch of Grandeur, and may justly be reckoned its second founder, and dyed in 1093, the 36 year of *Malcolm* the 3^d, Aged 52, having survived his Father *Fleanch* 52 years leaving Issue by his Wife *Christian*, Daughter to *Alan* Earl of *Britany*.

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter.
- (2. *William*.
3. *Edgar*.
4. *Malcolm*.
5. *Fleanch*.
- 6 *Walter*, who assuming other designations than from their Fathers Office, their memories are swallowed up in distinct Families.

7. *Margaret*, Married to *Simon Ancestour*
to the *Frasers*.
8. *Emma*, Married to *Griffin*, a great Lord
in *South Wales*.
9. *Helen*, Married to *Alexander*, Ancestour
to the *Abernetbys*.

ALAN

FIRST of that Name, and 2^d. Hereditary
Lord great Stewart of *Scotland*, was
Born about 1073. the 16 year of *Malcolm*
the 3^d, Surnamed *Can-more*, about whose re-
gular Court for the most part he was Educa-
ed. On the Death of his renowned Father
Walter in 1093, he travel'd to Forreign
Courts, by which absence he was neither a-
ppetor nor witness in the successive Usurpati-
ons of the Throne by *Donald Bane*, and *Dun-*
can, the first Lawful Brother, and the other
base Son to the above King *Malcolm*: and li-
ving in an Age when Christian Princes and
great men were zealously bent to recover
Palestine out of the hands of the Infidels, he
joined the *Croisadoes* in 1096, and was with
the good and great *Godfrey Duke of Bovillon*
in 1097, in the Battell of *Dogorgan* against
Solyman General of the *Turks*: and in 1098
and 1099 at the Bloody Sieges and taking
of the Cities of *Antioch* and *Jerusalem*, and
after having served some Campaigns in this
Holy

Holy War, he returned in the Reign of *Edgar* Hereditary King of *Scotland*, with great reputation to his Countrey, and a share of the Spoiles of the Enemies of the Cross, and lived in great favour with two great Princes, *Alexander* the first, and *David* his Brother, though in the Reign of the latter, his Figure and services were less conspicuous and necessary, through the Fatigues of his Youth, Old Age, and the early appearance of his excellent Son *Walter* on the stage of the World.

[In three Confirmation Charters by *Cospatrick* 3d of that name, and 2d Earl of *Dunbar*, one to the Church of *Durham* of the Church of *Ederham*; and in an other, to the Church of *Melross*, of the Lands of *Herebeued* and *Spot*; and in a third, of the Lands of *Dundas* to *Helias* Son of *Auttered* by *Waldus* Son of *Cospatrick*; to which 3 Charters, all demonstratively granted towards the close of the Reign of King *David* who dyed 1015, *Aldan Dapifer* is a Witnes, who may be without stretch, presumed to be the *Alan* of whom we now treat, seeing after this no *Alan Dapifer* is to be found: and immediatly in the Reign of *Malcolm* the Fourth, there is a common witness to his Charters, *Walterus Filius Alani* designed *Dapifer* or *Senescallus*. I have observed no other *Dapifer* in the Reign of King *David* than this *Aldan* alone, which word as I conceive had in it at that time too extensive an Office, & meaning to be a retainer

to an Earl. And although in the mentioned Charters, after *Aldano Dapifero, Regis* be not added, that is nothing, seeing in Charters granted by King *David* himself and others in his Reign, the simple stile commonly was *Herbertus Cancellarius, Edwardus Consabularius* &c. without mentioning *meus* or *Regis*; as may be seen in several Charters, particularly to the Abbay of *Dunfermlin*: therefore on allowable conclusions I infer that *Aldan* was *Dapifer* to King *David*, and that the reason why *Walter* his Son & Successor, who is early & oft a witness to that Kings Charters, is only design'd simply *Walterus Filius Alani*, without the addition of *Dapifer*, was, because *Alan* hath lived during the above Reign, and hath only had the name of the Office while his active Son *Walter* hath been in the exercise of it, who is the subject on which I am immediatly to enter: of whom and his Successors in blood and Office, in the subsequent Period I shall treat, from the faith of Charters, the Chronicle of *Melrofs*, the Continuator of *Fordon*, antient and modern Manuscripts, all (and such like) valuable Authorities, assuming to my self a liberty of makeing such Observations, and natural Inferences as are not inconsistent with the Laws of History, and in no ways can be refused: also by comparing the Dates of the Deaths of the 6 Persons in the Line in the next Period, as

condescended upon by credible vouchers, and by all imaginable scrutiny observing the first mention and progressive appearances of the Son in the life of the Father, I have adventured to frame an imaginary Chronology of their Births, with all the Caution and rational Calculation that our materials could furnish, and comparisons of things suggest, but withall, with a submission to the Correction and Censure of late Discoverers of dormant Monuments of equal Candour with my self, and of better judgement and better Observation, and with this Advertisement, I shall hasten and introduce *Walter*, the first in the Line in our 3^d Period.]

But I must first inform you that this *Alan* died 1152 the first of the Reign of *Malcolm*. the fourth, in the 79th of his Age, having survived his Father *Walter* 59 years, leaving Issue by *Margaret* Daughter to *Fergus de Galveia* Senior, Lord of *Galloway*.

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Adam*, designed *Adam Filius Aldani Dapiferi* in the Charters of *Coldingham*, *Melrofs* and *Caldstream*.

3. *Simon*, call'd *Frater* to *Walter Filius Alani Dapifer* in the Chartulary of *Poslay*, and Father to *Robert* (Ancestour to the Noble Family of *Boys*,) design'd in the mentioned Register, *Nepos* to the above *Walter Filius Alani Dapifer*.

WALTER

WALTER

THE Second of that Name, and third Here-
 ditary Great Stewart of *Scotland*, Son
 and Heir of *Alan*, by our Spputation was born
 in the 1108 year of the Christian *Aera*, the
 first of the Reign of King *Alexander 1st*, his
 Education was futeable to the times and his
 Quality About 1113, in the tenth year of
 King *David 1st*, he is a Common Witnels to
 his Charters, join'd with *William Cumin*
 Chancellour, *Hugh Morvil* afterward Con-
 stable, and *Fergus de Galweia &c.* and is de-
 signed all that Reign *Walterus filius Alani*,
 without any other Addition (his Father *A-*
lanus Dapifer being then alive) and being so
 eminent in the Court, and favour of that great
 Prince, we must necessarily form a very ad-
 vantageous Character of him, and may justly
 suppose that he was more than a Spectator in the
 different *Schenes* of that warlick and Religi-
 ous Reign. He succeeded his aged Father *Alan*
 in 1153 in the first year of *Malcolm 4th*, in
 the earliest of whose Charters, and in other
 Grants by many eminent Persons, about the
 same date, he is designed *Filius Alani, Dapifer*
neus, & Regis. In 1160, that King gives him
 the Lands of *Eirchinside*, and *Leggardefuide*,
 as fully and freely as they were posselt'd by
 his Grandfather King *David*, likewise *Molle*
 heretably

heretably and as freely as any Earl or Baron in the Kingdom of Scotland hold their Lands of the Crown, in which grant he is designed *Waltero Filio Alani Senescallo meo*. And beside the abovementioned Lands, he is at this time possess'd of *Ranfrew, Kyle and Innerwicke*. He founded the famous Abbacy of *Paslay* for Monks of the *Benedictine Order*, and endued it with large Manours and Revenues, and many Immunities: which Foundation is confirmed by the aforesaid King, in the abovementioned year. [And here *Hector Boetius* must be taken notice of, who hath led his followers, and his and their Readers into a mistake, relating the Founder of *Paslay* to be *Alexander* by name, which Error of his is less excuseable, he being a Church-man, seeing his access to the Chartularies of *Abbeys* and *Bishops Sees*, or his Correspondence with those who had them in keeping, might have rendered his information easy and himself secure, and in hundreds of instances would have discovered to him, that *Walter* was his Name who flourished in this Period of time.] This Royal Charter expresseth him *Walterus filius Alani Dapifer meus*. So it is plain that at that time *Dapifer* and *Senescallus* were understood to import one and the same Sense, Signification and Office.

Through the Course of this Reign, one *Sumnerled*, the powerfull Lord of *Argyl* rebell'd a

against his natural Prince King *Malcolm*, but his
 Rebellion was nipp'd in the Bud by *Gillebrid*
 Earl of *Angus*, and altho he was forc'd to fly
 to *Ireland* yet he return'd and usurped the
 Title of *King of the Isles*, and brought them
 under his Subjection: his new success made
 him intent to revēge his former disgrace; and
 altho he plainly foresaw that he could not
 promise himself security in his usurped Domi-
 nions, without aspiring to higher undertakings
 (for Ambition knows no bounds) and seing
 he had 'an heart above a Subject, he therefore
 would act the Sovereign, and resolved at one
 bold stroak to beat the Crown from King *Mal-*
colm's head, and place it on his own, or sacri-
 fice his Life in the Cause. Pursuant to this,
 having made all necessary preparations, as to
 Transport Ships and Auxiliaries from *Ireland*,
Noroway and the *Isle of Man*, and tempered
 the *Islanders*, and inhabitants of *Argyl* to his
 own mind, and haveing placed his Captains,
 review'd his Army and Randevouz'd his Fleet,
 consisting of 1090 sail besides Boats and Car-
 rochs &c, on an appointed day *Anno 1164*
 he gave the Signal and set out, swell'd with as
 vain Hopes as his Sails were with an unprosper-
 ous Wind, and being unresolv'd upon what
 place to make his first descent, he coasted about
 for some days, which alarm'd all the Loyal
 Subjects, and gave them time to unite and
 gather Spirits. And at last as if he had pay'd

the way to his own destruction, he sail'd so far up the River *Clyde*, till the Tyde was returning, and the current of the Water, and want of breadth and depth, throng'd his smaller Vessells on the greater, which were as good as stranded, which put him and his Army in great Confusion, beside the great disadvantage he lay at, because of the necessary, but fatal distance betwixt the Van and Rere of his Fleet; however amidst these difficulties he disposed things in the best Order he could and landed on the West side of the River, about Miles below *Glasgow*, and advancing forward in *Renfrew*, to make way for his Numbers, and to provide for their security. But before his Forces were wholly landed, or he strengthened by an union of his Confederats and Malecontents, he was opposed by our *Walter*, Great Stewart of *Scotland*, Hereditary Lord of the Province, who with his Son *Alan* and a choice Band of his Retainers, and other dutyfull Subjects, gave the Rebels a brisk attackue, who after a bloody Conflict, made a disorderly Retreat to their Carrochs and other Boats, leaving *Dugal* imaginary King *Sumerled's* Son and Heir kill'd in the Field, and himself a misfortunat Captive, who in lieu of Laurels, and of mounting a Throne, was thrust into a miserable Goal, and mounted on a Gibbet to the Terror and Example of wise Posterity.

This surprising and opportune defeat of such

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a prepared and terrible Enemy was most pleas-
ing to the Court and all good Countrey-men,
and strengthened the Crown against future at-
tempts, and also gave convinceing proofs that
the Lord Great Stewart, by his Extraordinary
Offices in a most Criticall juncture, had meri-
ted very much of the Government, which E-
minent service, not only gave the generous
Performer great satisfaction, but also on that ac-
count Fame, Honours, Royal bounty and E-
steem were heaped upon him, as distinguish-
ing Marks due to Vertue, Loyaltie, and such
signal Successes.

It is clear, by the best Observation, that a-
bout this Time (and probably to commemo-
rate his late success) he gave to the Religious
of *Dunfermlin*, two compleat Tofts, one in his
Burgh of *Ranfrew*, and the other in *Innerkeith-*
ing. To the first of which Grants, *Engerlam*
the Kings Chancellour is a Witness, as to the
Second, *Walter* his own Chamberlain.

In *December 1165* his good Master *Malcolm*
th dying, in the day of his Interment, for the
respect he bore to that Kings Soul, as also for
these of his own Fathers and Mothers, he
gives 24 Acres to *Dunfermlin* lying in the
bounds of the Burgh: To which deed *Rich-*
ard and *Andrew* Bishops of *St. Andrews* and
Katenes are witnesses, as is *Nicolaus* the de-
ceas'd and the then kings Chancellour.

And as the favour of King *Malcolm* to him
was great, so it was no ways lessened by that
great

great Prince King *William* his Brother, and Successor in the Throne, who conferr'd respect upon him due to his Age, Office, Merit, and Services; in whose Court he was most considerable, and a constant Sharer in his most important Affairs: For the first 12 years of his Reign, dureing which space (generally speaking) he is a witness to the tract of thar Kings Charters, at several places and different dates; in which he is design'd *Walterus filius Alani dapifer meus*, & is frequently, as are his Successors, his Son *Alan* and his Grand-Child *Walter*, placed in order next to the Clergie and Chancellour, and before the Earls and other greatest men of those times.

Altho' the Court and Camp were the Stage whereon he acted the part of a Loyal Subject and a good Countrey-man, yet now finding Age, and its natural consequences approaching he gave attendance rarely, and only on choice occasions: making his presence matter of civility to the one, and of absolute necessity to the other.

Therefore on the main he applied himself to such works of Piety, as that Age thought most religious: He was at great expence in contributing to, and at no less pains to encourage the finishing the noble structures of the Church and Abbay of *Paslay*: He gave to his Cor Abbot and Religious of *Melrofs*, the Land of *Edmundetoun*, also the large Tract of Land called *Makelin*, &c. likewise the Lands and

r, and shies on the North-side of the water of *Air*,
 r'd re- and not only the liberty of fishing in these
 Merit, bounds in that River, but also the benefit of
 s most one of three Nets at the mouth thereof; more-
 s most ver the whole Pasturage (& one carucate of
 ears of labour'd-land) of his Forrest limited by *Dur-*
 nerally *neglas, Lesmahagu and Glengevel, &c.* All in
 of that ne Shire of *Air*. In which Grant King *David*,
 fferent Earl *Henry* his Son, *Malcolm* the 4th, King
 s filius *William*, Earl *David* and his own Ancestors
 are his and Successors are remembered with a singu-
 -Child ar tenderness and respect; he also gives to the
 gie and Abbot and Religious of *Kelfo*, Lands near the
 other burgh of *Roxburgh*, an Acre in *Molle*, and two
 parcels of Land in *Ranfrew*. But to conde-
 e Stage end to such Particulars, would be to make a
 Subject evieu of the Registers of the most part of the
 finding Abbeyes in this Kingdom, to whom he was a
 achings benefactor, altho' this would show his Bounty,
 choice and in some measure the extent and greatness
 of his Estate, yet it would swell this Work
 ssity to above its designed Proportion.

Thus he liv'd an illustrious Example of
 himself Piety and Vertue, in the uninterrupted Fayour
 though of three Wise and Valiant Kings; And was an
 ence in Ornament to the Court in times of Peace, and
 encoura faithfull Support to the Crown in time of
 of the War; and however equall'd, not excell'd by
 e to his Contemporaries. And being arriv'd at the
 Land Age of 71, and spent through Fatigues in the
 f Land Services of his King and Countrey, he pay'd
 ds and his last Debt to Nature in 1177, the thirteenth

Schele

of the Reign of King *William*, surnamed the
Lyon, having survived his Father *Alan* 25
 years, and was interr'd in the Abbay Church
 of *Paſlay*, before the High Altar, leaveing Is-
 sue by his Wife *Eſchina de Molla*, Heireſs of
 the Lands of *Moll* in the Sherifdom of *Rox-*
burgh,

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Walter*, whose Son *William* is design'd
 about 1185, in Charters to the Abbay of
Melroſs, *Wilielmus Filius Walteri*, *Nepos A-*
lani Dapiſeri.
3. *Margaret*, mentioned in the Chartula-
 ry of *Paſlay*.

A L A N

SECOND of that name and 4th Hereditary
 Lord *Stewart* of *Scotland*, Son and
 Heir of *walter*, was Born in 1140, in the
 16th of *David* the 1. In his Education he
 had the Advantages of the Example and in-
 struction of a wiſe Parent to form his mind
 in virtuous habits & Principles. In 1164 in the
 24th of his Age, the 12th of *Malcolm* the 4th
 he aſſiſted his Father *Walter*, in the memo-
 rable over-throw of the Notable Rebel *Su-*
merled, as is before related in its proper
 place. During his Fathers Life, he is design-
 ed in Charters, *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapi-*
ſeri, upon whole Death in 1178 he Suc-
 ceeded

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ceeded him, and always after in the Grants
 of King *William*, of others, & of his own, he
 is design'd †: *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer*
neus, And *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapifer*
Regis Scotorum: he confirm'd all those
 Grants of his Father to the Abbeyes of *Mel-*
ross and *Paslay*, &c. he gave to God, St.
Mary, St. *Benedict*, and the Religious of
Cupre, of the *Cisterian* Order, one compleat
 Toft in his Burgh of *Rinfreu*, Adjacent to
 the Church yard, and the liberty of one
 Net for fishing Salmon in *Cluyd*, which
 Deed respects the Souls of King *David* 1st.
Earl Henry his Son, and *Malcolm* the 4th
 his Grand Child, and the Souls of the Gran-
 ter, and his Ancestours and Successours: al-
 so he gave and claim quitted, in pure Alms,
 to the Religious of *Melross*, a Pasturage on
 the west side of *Ledre*: likeways the Lands
 of *Baremor* and *Godeneib*, which they held
 of *Richard Waleis*. Moreover he Dore an
 Annual Summ of Money, payable always
 at *Pentecost*, out of his Lands in the Vil-
 lage of *Thirlstane*, to buy Wax to be Light at
 the Altar of St. *Mary* in *Melross*.

In 1190, he gave to the Abbot and Reli-
 gious of *Kelso*, many Lands lying in the Ba-
 rony

†: *Boetius*, bath most unaccountably pas-
 sed over this *Alan* in silence, and left him
 out of the Line.

rony of *Innerwick*, in which year he imitated the example of his Grand-Father *Alan*, and was Sign'd with the Cross, and was one of those Religious Worthies who attended *Philip* King of *France*, who with *Richard* King of *England* &c. were engaged in a Holy-War against the *Turks*, and was at the Siege and taking of *Ptolemais*, in the Month of *July* 1191, and having passed through innumerable dangers, he returned home from this melancholy Expedition, which although it produced nothing but disappointments, yet the Intention and Interprise merited Praise.

In 1197 a difference breaking out betwixt the Vassals and Tenants in the Kings Property, in the Countrey of *Murray*, on the matter of Boundaries, and powerful and factious men of the Neighbourhood, instigated by *Harald* Earl of *Catnes*, *Orkney*, and *Hetland*, who clandestinely sent them Auxiliaries, headed by his Sons *Roderick* and *Torfin*, two insolent Youths: to inquire into this matter, and to compose affairs, *Alan*, Son of *Walter* Lord great *Stewart* to the King, was sent, who tryed all the Arts of Wisdom and Experience to bring things to an accommodation, but in vain; therefore he had recourse to other measures, and set up the Royal Standart at the Town of *Forress*, which was flock'd to by all the Loyal Subjects in the neighbouring Countreys, making up a body

of choice Troops, which he led on, to find out the Rebels, who were compleating their preparations at *Inverness*, near to which place he bravely attacked them, killed *Roderick* their General, Son to the Earl *Harald*, with his own hand; disordered, defeated and put to flight those impudent invaders of the Patrimony of the Crown, and thus accomplished by the Force of courage and the Sword which he could not effect by Prudence and gentler Methods, by which means Earl *Harald* was so humbled that he gave his Son *Torsin* a hostage for his better behaviour.

And this seems to be the last considerable Scheme that this great man acted; The remaining part of his life having produced no extraordinary Occasions. He was by all that can be concluded upon from Antient and scatter'd fragments, most Religious according to the times, as his Mortifications to Abbeys and his adventures in the Holy-War do sufficiently witness, and wise, loyal & courageous, honoured by his Prince, esteemed by his fellow subjects, and dyed loved and Lamented by both in 1204, in the 40th of the Reign of *William* Sur-named the *Lyon*, in the 64 of his Age, and survived his Father *Walter* 26 years, and was interred in the Abbey Church of *Abbeys* leaving Issue by *Aleste* Daughter to *Morgund* Earl of *Marr*, *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.

WALTER

WALTER

THIRD of the name of *Walter*, and 5th Hereditary Lord Great Stewart of Scotland, Son and Heir to *Alan*, Stewart to *William* Sur-named the *Lyon*, was Born in 1173, in the 8th year of that Reign, and Succeeded his Father in 1204, in the 40 of the abovementioned King, he first designes himself in Charters *Walterus Filius Alani filii Walteri Dapifer Regis Scocie*, and afterwards *Walterus Filius Alani Senescaldus & Senescallus Domini Regis Scocie*, which latter designation he seems to have adher'd to from 1214. In the first of *Alexander* the second, and for ever after he laid aside the word *Dapifer*, and appears plainly to be the first of this Line, who imposed *Senescallus* or Stewart as Sur-name on his younger Children, which was before restricted to the Office, and only given to the Representative of the Line. This is that *Walter*, Stewart of Scotland, whom our Historians design of *Dundonald*; he confirm'd all those Grants of his Ancestours to the Abbays of *Melros*, *Paskay* and *Kelso*, &c. And gives them additional Donations of Churches, Milns, Forrests and Woods, with relaxations & new priveleges, &c. in his Lands of *Innerwick*, *Aldemstoun*, *Edenham*, *Macklin*, *Molle*, *Li-*
gardefwode

pardefwode, Birkenfide, Kyle and Ranfrew,
 &c. excepting an *annual Reddend* of twenty
 shilling and two pair of Boots from the Ab-
 bot and Monks of *Kelso*, for new grants of
 Lands in the Barony of *Innerwicke*: he
 likeways gives to the Religious of *Balmir-*
ronach, one Aiker of Land in the Burgh of
Perth, and is a great Benefactor to many
 Convents and Bishop's Sees, in which Char-
 ters he expresseth a particular concern and
 tendernefs for the Soul of his Sovereign
 King *William*, his Own, and that of his
 Wife *Beatrix*, and these of all his Ancef-
 tours and Successours, and Friends and Re-
 lations.

In 1230 At *St. Andrews*, on *St. Bartho-*
lomews Day, *August 24th*, being the Anniver-
 sary Feast of the Birth of *Alexander the Se-*
cond, and the 16th of his Reign, that King
 to put a distinguishing mark of his favour
 upon our *Walter Great Stewart of the Crown*,
 and to reward his merits and Services, So-
 lemnly invested him Lord Justiciar of *Scot-*
land, and in Charters after this Date he is
 always design'd, *Walterus Filius Alani Se-*
nescallus & Justiciarius Scotie, which ho-
 nourable and weighty Post he continued in
 till his Death, and managed it with great
 sufficiency and commendation.

In 1234, *Alan de Galweya* Lord of *Gal-*
loway, Lord High Constable of *Scotland*,
 dying left his ample Possessions in *Scotland*
 and

and England to his 3 Daughters, 1. *Helen* Wife to *Roger de Quincie* Earl of Winchester 2. *Dervorgilla* to *John Baliol* Lord of *Bernard Castle* 3. *Christian* Married to *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle* which partitions so irritated *Thomas* call'd *Thomas Mac du Alan*, Bastard Son to the before express'd Lord *Alan*, that in 1235 having made of his Party *Olave* King of *Man* his Father in Law, & one *Gildroth* a popular & active fellow his chief Associates, wrought upon the male-contented inhabitants to Address *Alexander* the 2d King of *Scots*, that the great Lordship of *Galloway* should rather be confer'd upon him and remain intire, than be divided & disposed to three Females and their Husbands strangers, both against the interest of that Countrey in particular, and of the Crown of *Scotland* in general, but that just and wise King refused to act any thing in prejudice of the rightful Heires, so that the Bastard *Thomas* and his confederats storied to that degree, that he usurped the Title and Possessions of *Galloway*, and essayed to maintain by Rebellion, which he could not do by favour and justice.

Against whom the King himself in Person Marches, attended with an Army of the most Noble & considerable of his Subjects, of which were *Walter* Lord High Stewart, *Makinsagait* alias *Perckard* Earl of *Ross*, & Sir *Archibald* *Duglass*, who finding the Rebels compleat ten Thousand men strengthened & encouraged

by Aliances and obstinacy, well provided
 and placed on most advantageous ground for
 Situation, and not to be attacked without
 very apparent losses: & in this exigent while
 the King with one part of the Army face'd
 the Rebels, the three named Generals led on
 another on the Rere of the Enemy, unawares,
 and forced them to submit to the necessities
 of Death, Flight or surrender: the one half
 of the Mutineers being killed in the field
 and Chase, the rest of the headless multitude
 y'd Ropes about their necks, & hasted to the
 Royal Camp, crying Mercy, Mercy, which
 they obtained. *Thomas* and *Gildroth* escaped
 to *Ireland*, resolving on the first opportunity
 to act another Scene of Trouble. The King
 returning from this Expedition, left *Walter*
Camyn Earl of *Monteth* to compose and pre-
 vent disorders, who found no business requi-
 ring a necessity of his presence long in these
 parts, yet in his absence the two Arch-rebels,
Thomas & *Gildroth*, return'd with strong Re-
 inforcements, accompanied with a petty I-
 slb Kings Son & his followers, who to inflame
 their Courage with Rage & all extremes burnt
 their Ships. To guard against the growth of
 their Attempts, *Walter* Lord High Stew-
 art, and *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* were orde-
 red with sufficient Troops, who managed
 affairs so wisely, that they discouraged some
 of the Inhabitants to enter in a new Rebel-
 lion, on the Arguments of late, but dear
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bought Experience and impending Justice, and by the like methods, others who had joined the Enemies, were so terrified, that they deserted and returned to their Duty. *Thomas* and *Gildroth* finding themselves narrowly watch'd & hemm'd in on all quarters, and their hopes blasted, yielded themselves to Royal Clemency, & obtained more favour than could have been expected, being first Imprisoned and then Pardoned, though never trusted, leaving the poor straggling *Irish* to shift for themselves, abandoned by Fortune, and an easy Prey to any, who had a mind to knock them on the Head; who were miserably insulted over and cut off by the Citizens of *Glasgow*, with whose tragical Fate I conclude this Story.

About 3 years after this, upon the fourth day of *March*, 123 $\frac{8}{9}$, *Joane*, Queen to *Alexander* the second, and Daughter to *John* Kings of *Scotland* and *England*, Deceasing at *London* without Issue, his Majesty was importuned by the joint and most earnest Addresses of his Subjects, for the preservation of the Royal Line in his own Person, to enter again in a Married state, which he so far condescended to, that he sent *Walter*, his Lord Great Stewart, his Ambassadour to *France*, to treat on that Subject with *Ingerlam* Lord of *Coucy*: the excellent Parts, admirable Beauty and Birth of whose Daughter *Mary*, Fame had proclaimed Worthy of

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a Royal Bed; which message, it seems, he discharged like another faithful *Eliezer* of *Damascus*. Having managed that affair with that Prudence, Dispatch and Success, that he made his Master King *Alexander*, a happy Bridegroom, whose Solemn Nuptials were performed with that incomparable Lady, at *Roxburgh*, on the Feast of *Pentecost*, Anno 1239, in presence of his Nobles, and many Forreign Grandees, to the Universal Joy of his People, having been a Widower only two Months, and days.

Thus this excellent Patriot, having overcome the Difficulties, and sustained the Weight of several eminent Characters, in which he showed himself, a faithful Steward of the Revenues of the Croun, a discerning and exact Judge, a wary and Valiant General, a wise Councillour, and a compleat Courtier, Deceased Anno 1241, Aged 68, in the 27th of *Alexander* the Second, and survived his Father *Alan* almost 28 years, and was Interred in the Abbey Church of *Passay*, before the High Altar, leaving Issue by *Beatrix* Daughter to *Gillichrist* Earl of *Angus*,

1. *Alexander*, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. *John*, Signed with the Cross and kill'd at the taking of *Damiata* in *Egypt* in *Africa*, in 1249, and dyed without issue. Yet some Histories place his Death in 1270, in *Africa*.

3. *Walter*, also Signed with the Cross in 1248, who is first design'd in Charters *Walterus Senescallus Filius Walteri Senescalli Scotie*, and afterward *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Monteth*, of whom in the Appendix to this Chapter: some of whose Actions by a palpable Chronological error are attributed to his Father, by *Hector Boetius* and his followers, seven years after his Father's Decease.

4. *William*, mentioned in some Charters as a witness; of whose Issue there is no account. Our Historians and Genealogists &c. have foisted in a *Robert*, another Son of this *Walter*, and make him Ancestour to *Darnly* and *Lenox*, but without ground, as shall appear in the Appendix to the next Chapter.

5. *Beatrix*, Married to *Maldwine* Earl of *Lenox*, and had Issue.

6. *Christian* 2d Wife to *Patrick*, 5th in the Line, Earl of *Dunbar*, and had Issue.

7. *Margaret*, Espoused to *Neel de Gallo-way alias Carrick*, second Earl of *Carrick*, and had Issue.

An APPENDIX to the foregoing
Chapter

O F

Walter Stewart Earl of Mon-
teth, &c,

WALTER STEWART Earl of *Mon-*
teth, was Third Son to *Walter*,
and Brother to *Alexander* Great Stewards of
Scotland, and was Born about 1220, the
6th of the Reign of *Alexander* the Second,
and Anno 1248 April 15th, at *Berwick*, he
is designed *Walterus Filius Walteri Senescal-*
li in a Charter by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*,
confirming that Grant to the Abbot and
Convent of *Melross*, of the Lands of *Pitcil-*
lusbouch, by Mr. *William Greenlaw*, in which
year he was signed with the Cross, and with
his Brother *Alexander* Lord Great Stewart
of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Dunbar*, Sir *Willi-*
am Douglas, and Sir *David Lyndsay* of
Crawfurd, and several *Scotish* Gentlemen,
attended *Lewis* the Ninth, King of *France* in
his Expedition in the Holy war. in 125---
He was one of these Loyal Gentlemen who
adhered firmly to the Interest of *Alexander*
the Third, when *Walter Cumyn* Earl of
Monteth and his Associates, after a most in-
solent manner, had made that King and
his

his Queen Prisoners, and usurped Authority, and abus'd the Government, under specious pretences. In a Charter Dated at *Paisley*, March 15th 126 $\frac{2}{3}$, he is design'd *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Monteth*, and then gets from *Dusgal* Son of *Swyn*, the Lands of *Schyphynche &c.* and *Keisliberth* in the West of *Tarberth* and *Bellilack* in *Grofsyr*. In 1263, August 3d. he aided King *Alexander* the Third at the Battell of the *Largis* in *Cuningham*, against *Haakon* King of *Noroway*, and was in the Right Wing of the Army, led on by his Brother *Alexander* Lord High Stewart of Scotland, who was the first who forced the Enemies to lose Ground, and then turn their backs, and was the chief Author in obtaining this glorious Victory.

April 19, in 1285 at *Scone*, being the 16th day after *Easter*, *William Cumyn* of *Laucht*, Brother to *John* Lord of *Badzenoch* and *Dalswintoun*, claim'd the whole Earldom of *Monteith*, from our *Walter Stewart* upon some unexpress'd Causes, before King *Alexander*, in a frequent Assembly of his Council, (for the very Name of Parliament was then unknown, & is not to be found in any Authentick Record, before the Reign of *John Baliol*,) who determined the Title and one half of the Earldom, in favour of *Walter Stewart*, and the other part to *William Cumyn*.

In 1286, September the 20th. at Turn-
 rrie in Carrick, he and his Sons *Alexan-*
der and *John* are members, of a Solemn
 compact of mutual adherence, betwixt se-
 veral Noble persons, as at more length relat-
 ed, in our account of his Nephew, *James*
 Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In 1291, he is one of the Arbitrators or
 Auditors in the Competition for the Crown,
 betwixt *John Baliol* Lord of *Galloway*, and
Robert Brus Sur-named the Noble Lord of
Manndale. And upon *Edward* the first King
 of *England's* Decision in favour of the for-
 mer, he had the misfortune to be highly
 in Favour with that senseless King *John*,
 and made a considerable figure in all the
 publick Transactions in the beginning of
 his Reign.

In 1295, though arrived at the Age of
 5, he with *Malis* Earl of *Strathern*, *Do-*
ald Earl of *Mar*, *John Strabolgy* Earl of
Arbol, *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, *William* Earl
Stewart of *Ross*, *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, and
John Cumyn Senior Lord *Badzenoch*, ente-
 red *England*, ravag'd *Cumberland* and Besieg-
 ed *Carlisle*, to revenge the injuries done to
Scotland & her Independency, by *Edward* the
 first, Sur-named *Longshanks* King of *England*,
 returning was at the Battel of *Dunbar* in
 the abovementioned year, & notwithstanding
 going to the Castle, and surrendering him-
 self upon a Siege on honourable conditions,
 yet

yet he was most inhumanly Condemned to Death, by King *Edward's* Order, and suffered accordingly, without regard to his Age, Character, or the Faith and Honour of a King, or at least his Lieutenants, who Represented him; whose stipulations ought to have been Sacredly observed; but that Politick, Ambitious and Cruel Prince, was so dextrous, fruitful and cunning in minting distinctions, that he fell upon ways and means to dissolve the most inviolable ties, and turn them to an other Language, Sense and Party.

This *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monteth* was put to Death in the 76th year of his Age, in 1296, in the 4th, and I may say the last year of the Reign of *John Baliol* of unworthy memory.

We have no express account of his Wife, but by the most probable inferences she was the eldest Daughter and Co-heiress to *Walter Cumyn* Earl of *Monteth*, and in her Right he Succeeded to the Honours and a part of the Estate of his Father in Law: his Issue were the before named,

1. *Alexander*, of whom below, who in 1292, * is design'd *Alexander de Monteth Filius Comitiss de Monteth*. And

2. *John*

2. *John*, who in 1297, || is design-
 ed *Johannes de Monteth Frater Comi-*
is de Monteth, So it is clear that these
 two Gentlemen have assumed the † Sur-
 name of *Monteth*, seeing by a men-
 tioned and sufficient Authority, *Walter Stew-*
art is Earl of *Monteth* in 1286, and then
 hath Sons, *Alexander* and *John*; and from
 this date to 1296, frequent mention is made
 of *Walter Earl of Monteth*, and *Alexan-*
der his Son, in *Prynn's History of Papal U-*
surpations, and in the *Fædera &c Anglia*.
 And in that above express'd year 1296, In
 the forecited Author *Prynn*, *Alexander* is
 Earl of *Monteth*, and in the *Fædera Tom.*
 2. Page 782. Anno 1297 ---- *Johanes de*
Monteth is designed *Frater Comitibus de Mon-*
eth, which I presume makes good the asser-
 tion that they were *Stewarts* by Blood, and
Monteths by Surname.

Alexander de Monteth, Eldest Son and
 Heir to *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monteth* is
 one of the parties with his Father, &c. of the
 abovementioned Solemn Compact &c. An.
 no 1286 * His said Father, he and his Wife

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Ma

|| *Fædera Tom. 2. P. 782.*

† These Remarks say much to prove the
 whole Sur-name of *Monteth*; to be Original-
 ly of the Lord *Stewart's* Family.

* *Ex lib. Char. Ja. 4th*

Matilda make Donations for a Burying place in the Abbey of *Camskeneth*, and in 1292, he is design'd *Alexander de Monteth filius Comitiss de Monteth*. In 1296, † *Pryn* ranks him with others in that concuss'd Bond, commonly called *Ragman's Roll*, Extorted by *Edward* the 1st, from the most considerable of the *Scotish* Nation, & designes him *Alisaundre Comite de Meneteth*. The Issue of this Earl *Alexander*, if Observation fail not, were,

1. *Alan*, and
 2. *Murdac*
 - || 3. *Alexander de Monteth* of whom *Ruf-*
kie.
- } of whom below.

Alan Earl of *Monteth*, was early in the interest of *Robert* the first, in 1306, and taken by the *English* * carried Prisoner to *England*, Forfaulted and his Estate given to † thereafter dyed, leaving, it seems, a Son and a Daughter, *Mary*, both under Age, which I presume was the reason that *John de Monteth* (most probably Uncle to this Earl *Alan*) was designed *Custos Comitatus de Monteth*, in Anno 1220, in that famous Letter to the Pope from the great men, &c.

† *Hist. Pap. Usurpations* Page 653.

|| *Dalrymple* P. 392.

* *Fædera, &c. Tom. 2.* † *Dugdale.*

of Scotland: and Earl Alan's Son, Earl of
 Monteth, dying without Issue, the Estate
 and Honours have fallen to Murdock, whom
 I have supposed to have been Brother to
 Earl Alan, and if so, a Minor at his Bro-
 thers Death, otherways he would have been
 his Sons Tutor. in the express'd year 1320,
 and perhaps long before,

Murdacus Earl of Monteth, circiter Ann.
 1330, gives *Marie de Monteth consanguinie*
sue, filie unice quondam Alani Comitis de
Monteth, terras de Aberfoyl Droghary, Buch.
Abliven, Cumlackt & Buchapill & decem
mercatis: terra que vocatur Carb leine Muschet.

This Earl Murdac, was taken Prisoner
 by Edward Baliol at Duplyn in 133. --- and
 killed at

His Successor in the Earldom, was Sir
 John Grabam (most probably of Abercorn)
 for in many † Charters, in the Reign of
 David the second, John Grabam is designed of
 Abercorn in the year 1340 And Annis 1341
 and 1342, *Johannes de Grabam Comes de*
Monteth is mentioned. This Earl John
 was taken at the Battell of Durham, October
 the 17th. 1346. and by the order of Edward
 the third, was hang'd as was Duncan the
 10th, and last Lineal Earl of Fife. It

† *Ex autogr: penes Comitem de Mortoun*
& ex registro Chartarum R. D. 2di. penes
Wilielmum Hamiltoun de Wisba.

It is most presumable that the Wife of this Earl *John Graham*, was Daughter to Earl *Murdoch*, and that in her Right he assumed the Title, and that his Relict or rather his Daughter, Married *Robert Stewart* third Son to *Robert* the second, who also that way Succeeded to the Title and Earldom of *Monteth*, and by her was Father to the unlucky *Murdoch Stewart* second Duke of *Albany*, as I have vouch'd in my account of his Father *Robert Stewart* Governour of *Scotland*, who was the first that had the Title of Duke of *Albany*. And so conclude this Appendix to this last Chapter and shall go on with the Stock.

* *

ALEXANDER

FIRST of the Name of *Alexander*, and 6th of this Family, in a direct Line, Lord Great Stewart of *Scotland*, was born Anno 1214, in the first of King *Alexander* the 2d. In 1248 he join'd *Lewis* the 9th in his Expedition in the Holy War, and upon the Death of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* that year at he succeeded him as chief Commander of those *Scots*, who were sign'd with the Cross, and were forward in recovering *Jerusalem* and *Palestine* from the Hands of the Infidels. And in 1255, it appears by the *Acta publica* &c. publish'd by the industri-

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ous and learn'd Mr *Rhimer*, that he had the Honour to be one of the Councillours to *Alexander* the 3^d. And in 125---with *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, and Sir *William* *Duglass* and others, faithfully opposed the disloyal practices of *Walter* and *Alexander Cumyns* Earls of *Monteth* and *Buchan*, and their adherents, who had impudently seiz'd on the Persons of the King and Queen, and usurped an influence which streamed through the whole Management in Publick Affairs. 1260 King *Alexander* and his Queen *Margaret* having made a journey to *London*, and the proving to be with Child, her Father King *Henry*, her Mother the Queen, and the Nobles of *England*, interceded to let her stay till her Delivery; which being agreed to, there was a solemn Deed granted by King *Henry*, to which *Richard* King of the *Romans* his Brother was Guarantee, as were several other Nobles, that in Case of the Event of our Kings Death the Child was to be delivered without Dispute or Cavil, to any three or four of certain Noblemen of *Scotland*, named; in that Grant and among the last, though not the least, was *Alexander* Lord Stewart to our King, whose Hereditary Greatness and Post, his Love to his Sovereign & Countrey, and his Independence on foreign Influence, renderd him as considerable as any. Anno 1263. August 2. at *Largis* in *Cuninghame*, he had the chief Command of the Right Wing of the Scots Army

Army, and with irresistible Magnanimity and
 Courage, kill'd many of the Left Wing of the
Norwegians and their *Leader*, separated them
 from their Companions, and in great Disorder
 drove them to their Ships; and wheeling
 about, fell upon the Rere of the Main Body of
 the Enemy, where *Haco* King of *Noroway*
 and *Alexander* King of *Scotland* were hard at
 Heroick Labours, before, as well as now here,
 true Valour distinguish'd it self that Day;
 Laurels, Death or Flight were the Laws of
 the Sword, but our *Alexander*, Lord High
 Stewart to the King, having his Veins fill'd
 with the Blood of his Ancestour *Banquho*, and
 being warm'd with his Example against these
 Northern invaders, broke their Measures,
 confounded and routed their Troops, dispers'd
 their remaining Numbers, and forced Victory
 to declare for the *Scots*. *Haco* the foreign
 Prince, who was puff'd up with a Hope of
 glorious successes, sustain'd irrecoverable Los-
 ses by the misfortunes of War and Valour of
 the *Scots*, and was chac'd from the Field, and
 with a poor Train of his disconsolate Follow-
 ers, escaped to his shatter'd Fleet, which for
 the most part was destroyed by violent Tem-
 pests and Stormes, and he being overcharg'd
 with grief and Sickness, and utterly unable
 to bear their Miseries and Oppressions, he sub-
 mitted at *Orkney* to the overuling hand of Fate,
 having surviv'd his Disgraces not many days.

Thus

Thus the Scots having valiantly Defended themselves, and Defeated their formidable Enemys, Pursued the War, and King Alexander Commissioned * his Lord High Stewart, to reduce any in the Western Isles, who were not in his Interest, which he effectually accomplished, and also invaded the Inhabitants of *Man*, and Subjected them, which *Island* was made a Pendicle, and annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, and the Norwegians wrung'd out of their Royalty & immemorial influence, and at least of the Possession of 167 years.

Fame, Honours and Riches, generally speaking are inseperable Rewards of Merit and Valour, and we must necessarily suppose that such an excellent King as *Alexander* the Third, would not be unmindful of the Heroick and great services of such a Subject and Patriot.

[It was in this year, viz. 1263, and in November 30th, that he got a Charter from the expressed King, of the Barony of *Garleys* now in the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*, which

* The continuator of *Fordons Chronicle* affirms *Alexander Lord Stewart* of *Scotland* was killed in the above Battel, but the contrary is evident, by several subsequent particulars.

Thus

which Lands were convey'd to his Second Son *John*, and his Posterity, in which Line they have all along continued, as I am hopeful shall be cleared sufficiently in my Account of the *Stewarts* Barons of *Garleys* and Earls of *Galloway*, which abovementioned Original Evident was in the Hands of the late *Alexander*, the Third Earl of that Noble Race, and was for some Months in the Custody of *John Stewart* of *Phisgil* a Cadet of that Family, a Gentleman of good Judgment and Observation, who from his Note and Knowledge, above 15 years ago, and on all Occasions frequently since, attested this Relation to my self.]

These Storms and their threatening Consequences being overpast, and the Crown having recovered several of her Antient Appendages ; the excellent King and the whole Nation, on these Successes, were disposed to breath the Comforts of Peace, and all after their own ways to express their various affections to the goodness of Providence, to their Titular St. *Andrew*, &c. On to good Humour and mutual Intertainments

During these Intervals, our Lord Great Stewart imploy'd himself in the concerns of his Family and Friends, and in the affairs of his Estate and Post: And in acts of Piety followed the Example of his Progenitors.

He gave to the Chanons of *Dryburgh*, in *St. Mungo's Church* in *Lanark*, an Annuity

second of five shillings and eight pence for main-
 Line rining Lights in the great Church and
 hope- Chapel of the named Burgh, in which
 y Ac- Evident he designs himself *Alexander Regis*
 ys and *Scotorum Senescallus*.

He gave many Charters confirming the
 of the former Deeds of his Father *Walter*, and his
 Noble Ancestours, to *Pastay* and other Abbays and
 ne Cu- Churches; particularly on the Feast of the
 adet of *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin, Anno 1366
 Judge- in presence of King *Alexander*, Son to the
 s Note- deceased King of that Name, and also before
 and on many Reverend and Noble Witnesses, he
 ed this gave to the Abbot and Convent of *Melrofs* a
 a new Grant, ratifying to them the Lands
 g Con- of *Baremore* and *Godeneth*, which they held
 Crown of *Richard Walyes* his Vassal, and of all their
 ent Ap- preceeding Rights they stood possess'd of,
 nd the in the Moor of *Carntable*, and Lands of
 ere dis- *Mauchilyn*, also he claim quitted their won-
 ce, and ted Servitudes, to which they were ty'd by
 fs their their Antecedent Charters, as to compearan-
 f Provi- ces at this Court, freedom of Buying and
 &c. O Selling in any Mercats they thought fit,
 nments without opposition from his Baillies and
 d Great their Servants : likeways he gives them a
 cerns o complete Title to the profits of † Forfal-
 e affair- tures, Escheats and Amercements in these ex-
 of Pict- press'd Bounds: moreover so many unneces-

H

sary

burgh, in
 Annuity

† *Forisfacta i. e. Fines.*

sary exemptions and priviledges, too tedious here to relate: Though this showed his generosity greater, yet certainly it lessened his Figure, and was prejudicial to his Interest in that Countrey. In this Charter, which is the fairest that ever pass'd my hands, he is designed *Alexander Senescallus Scotie, filius Walteri Senescalli*, the first part of which style was after this Date used by him and his Successors, with an alteration only of the Christian Name, when it was not the same.

In Anno 1277⁶, January the 20th, at Stirling, he and his Son and Heir James, are Witnesses to a Charter granted by *Alexander* the Third, the 27th of his Reign, confirming a Deed by *Nigel* the deceased Earl of *Carryk*, to *Roland Carryk* (and his Heirs after him) declaring him chief of his Tribe, and Arbitrator in all Pleas, Differences and other Affairs of that Progeny.

In Anno 1281. July 25th, on the Feast of St. James the Apostle, at *Rokesburgh* on the final agreement of the Matrimonial Contract betwixt *Margaret* Daughter to *Alexander* the third, King of Scotland, and *Errik* King of *Noroway* by his Proxies, this *Alexander* Lord high Stewart of Scotland, is one of the great men of the *Scotish* Privy Council, who swore for the performance of the Articles agreed upon, as to our Kings part.

As to his Character, it appears from the most rational inferences, that he hath been one of the greatest men of these times, in this Nation, and that he gave sufficient Proofs that he had abilities and vertues, which rendered him worthy of his Descent and Office: highly esteemed by his Prince; loved by his Countrey; dear to his Family, Friends and Neighbours; zealous in the Religion then in fashion, and a munificent Patron to the Clergy.

Our writers are not agreed as to the precise time of his Death, some placing it in one year, and some in an other, but by the most proportioned calculation and abatements, (wherein Authors differ) he dyed Anno 1283, in the 69th of his Age; and 33d of the Reign of *Alexander* the 3d and was Interred in the Abbay Church of *Passay*, before the High Altar, having Survived his Father *Walter* 43 years. His Wife was *Jane* Daughter and Heiress to *James* Son of *Angus Mac Roddrick* Lord of the Isle of *Bute*, Descended of his own Family. His Issue by her were

1. *James*, of whom in the next Chapter.
- 2, *John*, of whom in the following Appendix to this Chapter.
3. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *William* Lord *Douglas* Knight, Sur-named the *Hardy*.

An APPENDIX, to the foregoing Chapter,

O F

Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl,
&c.

HE was Second Son to *Alexander* & Brother to *James* Lord High Stewart of Scotland his Birth is placed in 1246 in the 33d of *Alexander* the 2d. his Wife was *Margaret* Daughter and Heiress to Sir *Alexander* Bonkyl in whose Right he became possess'd of many Lands. In 1286 September 20th at *Turnbyrie* in *Carrick*, he is a member of a Solemn compact of mutual adherence betwixt several Noble Persons, as at more length related in our Account of his Brother *James* Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In that memorable record call'd *Ragmans Roll*, Printed by *Prynn* in his large History of Papal Usurpations, mention is made May 15th 1296, of Sir *John* Stewart Brother to *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland, and August 20th (in the above year) of *John* Stewart of *Jeddeworth*, and of Sir *John* Stewart in the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Lanark*, but it is most presumeable one man is here expressed thrice, the former date respecting his

fore, first submission to King *Edward*, and the latter the Oath imposed in Parliament on the Nation in general, and he being owner of Lands in both the mentioned Countreys, was obliged to swear twice, as others did in such circumstances, as the observing reader may notice in the forecited Bond of homage,

On *Christmass* day in 1296 at *Blackball*, Sir *John Stewart*, in presence of his Brother *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and of many Honourable and Reverend Witneses, gave a Charter to the Abbot and Convent of *Melross* for the honour of St. *Walleis* Abbot, and for the health of the Souls of his Ancestours and Successours, and of himself, his Wife *Margaret* and of his Children, two pound of Wax, to be payed yearly out of his Lands, by him and his Heirs at the Faires of *Roxburgh*, for furnishing one Taper for light at the Tomb of the named St. *Walleis*.

In 1297, he was in conjunction with his Brother *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow*, Sir *William Wallace* and Sir *William Douglas*, who bravely essay'd to restore their Countrey to her Ancient Rights and Priviledges, and to break the Yokes of King *Edward's* Slavery and oppression.

Anno 1298, on the indisposition, necessary or accidental absence of his Brother, he headed

headed his Vassels and Military Tenants, and that year on *July 22d* on *St. Mary Magdalens Day*, in that ever Lamentable Battel of *Falkirk*, (where King *Edward* discharged his outmost fury against the *Scots*) he acted as Stewart of Scotland, and contended with the renowned *Wallace* for leading of the Van-Guard, esteeming that although that Great man had extraordinary merits, yet being a Creature of the Peoples making, he ought not to have invaded the Hereditary Rights and priviledges of the Lord Great Stewart's Family: and further in great Wrath upbraided him to his Face compared him to an Owle, which from his Original had begg'd a Feather of every Bird by which being richly plum'd. he advanc'd himself above all others: which fatal contention together with the Treachery of Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badzenoch* and *Dalswin-ton*, (who was also a third Competitor on that ill timed point of Honour, who without stroak of Sword made a shameful Retreat with ten Thousand men) and so divided the *Scots*, that Sir *John Stewart* and his Troops sustain'd the whole heat and weight of the Engagement at first, which made the Heroick *Wallace* at a distance admire his Courage, and the success of his Arms, whose heart melted for what had past, and threw away prejudices and hasted to his Aid, but before he could advance to him, he was op-

press'd with multitudes, and having perform'd wonders he was kill'd, fighting Valiantly in defence of his Countrey, as were also Sir John Graham of Abercorn, and Macdulpbus Grand-Uncle to Duncan then Earl of Fife, and many Thousands of the common People.

Our Histories give great Characters of this brave Gentleman, as *Valentissimus, nobilissimus, fortissimus, clarissimus*, &c. and uninterrupted tradition and common Fame, which are frequently the Echoes of Truth and Merit, do sufficiently confirm their Authorities; for being Interred in the Church yard of *Fawcark*, under a Monument rais'd over him, which is yet remaining, it is called the Tomb of the Stout Stewart, contemporary with *Wallace*, and killed by the *English* below that Village, in a field of Battel on the banks of *Carron*.

Some of our former Historians, upon a supposition that he was Lord High Stewart, resigne him of *Bute*, which was a part of the Patrimony of his elder Brother, and although others of late have sufficiently discovered him to be only a Branch and not the stock of that Family, yet they admit that the Isle of *Bute* was his property and designation, and on his Death finding it a part of the Lord High Stewarts Lands, they pretended it reverted to the Family: and to support this groundless assertion, maintain
he

he dyed without Issue, and so deprive him of a numerous off-spring, as I presume I shall make out by and by from sufficient authorities and Inferences. But I shall first name his Children, and then prove my Assertion, his Issue were then,

1. Sir *Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl*, Father to *John Earl of Angus* of the Race of *Stewart*.

2. Sir *Alan Stewart*, of whom the Lords of *Darnly* Earls and Dukes of *Lennox* and their several Cadets.

3. Sir *Walter Stewart*, to whom King *Robert Bruce*, gave a Charter of the Barony of *Dalswinton*: as did *John Ranulph Earl of Murray*, this *Walter's* Nephew, give another of the Barony of *Garleys*, from whom the Earl of *Galloway* by an Heiress &c.

4. Sir *James Stewart*, Ancestour to *Invermeth* and *Craigball*: and from *Invermeth* *Lorn*, *Durisdere*, or *Rosyth*: from *Lorn* *Invermeth*, the Earls of *Atbol* and *Buchan* the *Stewarts* of *Garntully* &c. *Kynard* and *Apin* and *Innerdunynge*: from the Earl of *Buchan* is the Earl of *Traquahare* &c.

5. Sir *John Stewart*, of whose Issue I have discovered nothing from Charters.

6. and 7. Sir *Hugh*, and Sir *Robert* mentioned by *Hollinsbete* in his Chronicle of *Ireland*, in Anno 1318, whose then existence I am not to defend.

8. *Isobel*, Wife to *Thomas Ramulph* the famous Earl of *Murray*, who got with her the Barony of *Garlys* (then in *Drumfrise* shire, but now in the Stewartry of *Kirkcubright*, being also a distinct Stewartry of it self,) which his Son *John* gave to his Uncle Sir *Walter Stewart* as is above related.

And to prove what is above advanced, I shew it from the most presumeable reasons that the subject requires.

And first, an Antient Genealogical fragment of the *Duglasses* accounts, that *William Hardy*, Lord *Duglas*, had to Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Alexander Lord High Stewart of Scotland*: and by her had issue, the good Lord *James* much famed in History: and then the exact and most judicious Mr. *John Barbour*, in his excellent Book of the Life of King *Robert* the first, relating, in Page 154, that Sir *Thomas Ramulph* and Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkill*, were taken Prisoners by Lord *James Douglas*, writes expressly, that the said Sir *Alexander* was Son to the above Lord *James's* Uncle, i. e. Uncle.

And again, in Original Charters, *James Douglas* is designed *Cognatus* to *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*, and the above observing Author, in Page 189, writes they were Cousins in near degree: so by this it appears that *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*

land, Sir *Alexander Stewart* of Bonkyl, and *James Lord Douglas* were Cousin Germans, and Sons to *James Lord Stewart* of Scotland. Sir *John Stewart* of Bonkyl and *Elizabeth Stewart*, who were all three Children to *Alexander Lord High Stewart* of Scotland. Also *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus* is design'd likewise Lord *Buncle* and *Abernethy*, [in *Charta Terrarum de Blainerne*,] the first Title he had by Creation, the 2^d by his Father Sir *Alexander*, and the 3^d by his Wife *Margaret Abernethy*, Daughter and Coheress to *Alexander Lord Abernethy*. This Earl *John* is in 1330 design'd Nephew, by *Thomas Ramulph* Earl of *Murray*, in his Charter to him of the reversion of the Barony of *Morthingtoun* and *Longfarmacus*, which designation he gave him, having Married his Aunt *Isobel*, as shall be furthwith cleared. This Earl *John* dyed in 1331 according to the Excerpts of the *Scotickronicon*, and therefore could not be that *John Stewart* killed at *Halidonkill*, in 1333. His Issue were *Thomas* Earl of *Angus*, whole Wife was *Margaret Saintclare*, Daughter to Sir *William Saintclare* of *Roslyn*, and by her had *Thomas* Earl of *Angus* who dyed about 1377, without Issue, and *Margaret*, first Married to *Thomas* Earl of *Marr*, but had no Children to him, and then to *William* first Earl of *Douglas*, who got upon her *George* first of that Line, Earl of *Angus*. And to proceed *John Ramulph*

Earl

Earl of Murray, Son to the above Earl Thomas, gives to his Uncle *Walter Stewart*, a Charter of the Barony of *Garleys*, by which it is evident, that seeing *Isobel* was Aunt to *John Earl of Angus*, and her Son *John Earl of Murray* was Nephew to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Garleys*, then *Isobel* Countess of *Murray* was sister to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkil*, and to Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Garleys*: But further, *Holinshed* in his Chronicle of *Ireland*, in Anno 1318, mentions Sir *Walter Stewart* as Brother to Sir *Alan Stewart*. And in a Roll of *Robert the first*, there is a Charter to Sir *Alan Stewart* of the Lands of *Dregern*, which are well known to have been a part of the Estate of that great Family of the *Stewarts*, at different times designed of *Tarbeltoun*, *Crupton*, *Darnly* and *Lenox*: So this fairly proves who were Ancestours to the Earls of *Angus*, *Lenox* and *Galloway*, and that they were Brethren. And moreover, both the *English* and *Scots* Histories account that *Alan*, *James* and *John Stewarts* were Brethren and killed at *Hali-downhill*, Anno 1333, but they commit a gross, senseless and unchronological Blunder, in calling them Sons to *Walter Lord High Stewart of Scotland*, for if they were Sons to *Walter the Third* of the name, and 5th of that Line in the Office, then in the year mentioned of the above *Bartell*, reckoning from the Death of that *Walter* in 1241, the youngest

youngest of them was 92 years of Age when killed, which is not to be maintained by the Laws of probabilities and ordinary facts and Experiences: and if they were Sons to *Walter* the Eighth Lord High Stewart & fourth of that Christian name, then the eldest of them at the Battel of *Hallidounbill*, could not by any just calcul, be above 15 years of Age, seeing *Majory Bruce* Daughter to King *Robert* the first, and first Wife to this *Walter* Lord Stewart, dyed in 1318, whose only Son *Robert*, afterwards King *Robert* the Second, was cut from her Womb on Death Bed, and in the Operation received a Scar in one of his Eyes, which proved incurable, for which he was nick-named *Robert bleire-Eye*. So by what is advanced it will be found that they could not be the Sons to this *Walter* Lord Stewart, who himself dyed in the flour of his Age in 1327, [*excerpta e Scoti-Chronico*] 6 years only before they were kill'd.

And that the persons mentioned were Children to Sir *John Stewart* of Bonkill, may be more Illustrated, There is a Charter in a Roll of *Robert* the first, of the Lands of *Penstoun* and *Warwykhill* in the Barony of *Cuninghame*, to *James Stewart* Son to the Deceast Sir *John Stewart*, so it is most presumable this *James* must be one of the three Brethren killed at *Hallidounbill*, in 1333, seeing the only other *James Stewart* menti-

oned

when about that time, is design'd Brother
 to the Deceas'd *Walter* Stewart of Scotland,
 and by the Chartulary of *Paſlay* is alive in
 1336 (three years after the other *James*
Stewart was Dead) and by all that can be
 inferr'd, dy'd without Issue, for *Robert*
 the first on the Resignation of *Alexander*
Meynes, gives to *James Stewart* Brother to
Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland, and to *Ag-*
nes his Wife, the Barony of *Durisddeer* in
 the Shire of *Drumfries*, which in case he
 dyed without Issue was to return to the Re-
 signer or his Heirs, who or his succesor is
 design'd *Alexander Meynes* of *Redball* and
 gives to *Robert Stewart* of *Schanbothy* and
Innerness, the exprels'd Barony of *Durisddeer*,
 which Deed is Confirm'd by *Robert* the 2d
 by his Charter dated at *Perth*, *April 6th*,
 Anno 1374. And who were Grand-father,
 Father, Relations and Successours to this *Ro-*
bert, I hope in some measure shall appear
 from what follows, and is already said: and
 that he was descended from *James Stawart*
 (who got *Penſton* and *Warwyk* bill from
 King *Robert* the first) Son to Sir *John*
Stewart, and not from *James Stewart* Bro-
 ther to *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland,
 who Married *Marjory Bruce* Daughter to
Robert the first.

And first I must suppose by what is ad-
 vanced in my account of *Walter* the 5th
 Lord High Stewart of Scotland, that at this
 time

time the sur-name of *Stewart* could not be numerous: & next that in our Histories concerning the affairs of those times, and in Characters in that Period, the two above *Stewarts* both named *James*, are mentioned, as is *James* Lord *Stewart* who dyed in 1309, and if any other of that sur-name then design'd *James's* were existent, they no ways fall under my consideration or notice.

And then it is already accounted that Sir *Alexander Stewart* was design'd of *Bonkyl* in the Reign of King *Robert* the first, and that about 1330 that *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus* is Lord of *Boncle*, which Lands all along have been possessed by his Successors in Blood, which inferrs him to have been Son to Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyl* as is prov'd above. The Armorial bearing of this Earl *John*, of his Son *Thomas*, and of his Grand-Children, *Thomas* and *Margaret* Earls and Countess of *Angus*, was a *Fesse Cheque* surmounted of a Bend, Charged with three Buckles, for the names of *Stewart* and *Bonkil*, which is still a part of the bearing of the Marquess of *Duglas*, who is Lineal Heir to their Honours and Estate: and these same Arms in a lesser Seal, was the Coat of Sir *Alan Stewart*, son to the Deceas'd Sir *James Stewart*, which Sir *Alan* designes himself, as said is, and of *Ugli-tre*; and by his Charter with the above Seal in Anno 1377, he gives for onerous Causes the Barony of *Langneuton*.

in the Shire of Roxburgh, to Sir Henry Duglas of Lughtoun, and to this Charter his Brother Robert Stewart of Innermeth is a Witness, whose Seal is a *Fes Cheque* within a border charg'd with Buckles, whose Sons were John and Robert: from John is Innermeth and Lorn, &c. and from Robert is Dunisdeer or Rosyth, as shall be clear'd in due time from the evidents of these Estates and the publick Records, which famenels and affinity of Arms, together with what is before related, makes plainly Sir James Stewart of Prestoun Brother to Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl, and Ancestour to many considerable Families.

And to prove it is not to be suppos'd that James Lord Stewart of Scotland, who is to be Treated of in the next Chapter, could be Father to Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl and his mentioned Brethren, I shall do it from these following Observations; And first; James Lord Stewart of Scotland, son and Heir to Alexander Lord Stewart, is early a witness to his Fathers Charters to the Abbay of Paslay, in the Reign of Alexander the 3d, who succeeded to the Crown in Anno 1249 and must have been well advanc'd in Age before his eldest Son and Successor Walter was born, seeing the exact Mr. John Barbour in his Life of Robert the first, describing the Battel of Banockburn which happened in 1314. Represents Walter Stewart of Scotland

as young & Beardless, so that no calculation will admit Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkill* to be his younger Brother, seeing this Sir *Alexander* had a Son *John* Earl of *Angus* in 1330, whose Son *Thomas* was Earl of *Angus*, whose Daughter *Margaret* was Married before 1370: so if *Walter* who Married *Margary Bruce* was so young in 1314 there will be scarce space of time to 1370, for his younger Brothers Succession, and particularly seeing *John* Earl of *Angus* is granting Charters without consent of Tutors and Curators, and is Major before 1330, two years before he dyed.

And if by such reasons and consequences it be found most improbable that *James* Lord *Stewart* of *Scotland*, could be Ancestour to the *Stewarts* of *Bonkill*, *Inermeth* or *Lorn* and *Durisdere* or *Rosyth*, &c. then surely much less could his youngest Son *James* be Author to any of them.

And, to confirm further what I have advanced, I shall let fall some Insinuations which although but slender will not be slighted altogether.

It is, generally speaking, observed that the Sons of considerable men & mean ones too, give their Parents Christian Name to their eldest Children: and therefore presumeably Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkyll* hath been named after both his Grand-fathers, both *Alexanders*, then *John* his Son Earl of *Angus* hath

ath had his Name from his Grand-fa-
 ther Sir John, kill'd at *Falkirk* in 1298, And
 the rest of the Brethren of this Sir *Alexan-*
Angus er, as *Alan* of whom *Lenox*; *Walter* of whom
 of *Angus* *alloway*, &c. *James* of whom *Invermetb*
 carried &c. had all Sons of the name of *John*, as I
Mar shall make out in my account of these Fam-
 e will es; and I fully perswade my self that all the
 or his antient Seals belonging to them will prove
 rticu- their Descent to be from the *Stewarts* of *Boncle*,
 anting ther by borders of Buckles, Buckles on
 d Cur ends, or Bends simply charged on the Pater-
 y year al Coat of the *Stewarts*, as the *Laws* of
 erauldry, necessity, distinction and humour
 uences required, as in some sort I have condescend-
James ed upon.

restour I have swell'd this Digression larger than
 r *Lorn* my purpose, finding some so Critical that they
 surely will believe nothing less than Demonstrati-
 mes be ns, and so tenacious in placing the Origins
 of some of these Families in a remoter Anti-
 ve ad quity, and in adhering violently to some in-
 uations dvertent accounts of some of our writers.
 not be Therefore if these above Particulars be suf-
 ciently weigh'd, consider'd and compar'd
 hat the ith candour and judgement, I have no doubt
 es too, ut they will support my account and make
 o their stitution of a numerous Progeny to the
 meably aliant Sir *John Stewart* of *Boncle*, which
 h been hath been robb'd of, by unanswerable ne-
 , both ect and silence.

Angus
 hath

JAMES

FIRST of the Christian Name of James, and 7th of this Line in direct Descent Lord High Stewart of Scotland, was Eldest surviving Son and Heir to *Alexander*, Lord Great Stewart of the Revenues and Patrimony of the Crown of this Kingdom. He was born in or about the year 1243, being the 30th of the Reign of King *Alexander* the 2d.

Distance of Time, Negligence of Writers or latent Records have overshadowed this Gentlemans Figure and Circumstances, for the first 40 years of his Age, unless it be as Witness to many Charters within that Period, one of the latest of which, by the by, is mentioned in the preceeding Chapter: and whether this silence hath been occasion'd by his Absence, in the Holy War, in his Travells or in some foreign Expedition, or if he hath been scrimp'd and suppress'd by his Fathers Greatness and Authority, which must have discontented him, and made him decline Marriage while his Father lived, as many Heirs do in such cases; or if being resolved he would not enter on the stage of the world till his Fathers Death, to act in his Character as Lord High Stewart (being satisfied that the Family of which he was the apparent Representative

representative was in no danger, seeing it was strengthened with a numerous Issue by his younger Brother Sir John Stewart of Bon-
 (James) or for what other causes I shall not
 (escent) take upon me to conjecture; these being
 (Eldest) without the Laws of this subject, though ei-
 (Lord) ther of them singly or together, might be of
 (atrimo) some weight in cases of probability.
 (He wa) But if, as it seems, his state was private du-
 (ing the) ring the time of his Fathers Life, yet that
 (nder the) being ended it was no less publick, having
 (Writers) fill'd up the space of 26 years in considerable
 (ed the) capacities & differing Scenes, as shall be made
 (es, for) out from Histories and Records, and particu-
 (be as) larly from the *Fœdera Angliæ* &c. collected
 (Period) with indefatigable industry and great judge-
 (s menti) ment, by the learned Mr. Rhymer who hath
 (d whe) oblig'd the world with that excellent work.
 (by hi) And now after this advertisement & the for-
 (vells o) mer surmises, it is fit and just to return to
 (ne hat) the matter in hand.

But if, as it seems, his state was private during the time of his Fathers Life, yet that being ended it was no less publick, having fill'd up the space of 26 years in considerable capacities & differing Scenes, as shall be made out from Histories and Records, and particularly from the *Fœdera Angliæ* &c. collected with indefatigable industry and great judgement, by the learned Mr. Rhymer who hath oblig'd the world with that excellent work. And now after this advertisement & the former surmises, it is fit and just to return to the matter in hand.

Anno 1282 November 12th, at Roxburgh, Alexander Prince of Scotland, only Son to Alexander the Third, having wedded

Daughter to Guido Earl of Flanders, but dying, towards the latter end of the next year, at St. Andrews, to the great grief of the King and his People, leaving his disconsolate Widow, supposed to be then conceiv'd of a posthumous Issue; the Royal Family being weakened by this Fatal emergent

and

and affairs having a very troubled aspect, †
 The Earls & the great Barons of the Kingdom
 convened at Scoon, on the 5th of February
 Anno 128³₄, the 35th of the Kings Reign, a-
 mongst whom was James Lord High Stew-
 art of Scotland, and unanimously obliged
 themselves that if it should so fall out, that at
 the Kings Death there should be no Lawful
 surviving Issue Descended of him, or of his
 Deceased Son Alexander, then and in that
 case, they should receive for their Sovere-
 raigh and direct Heir, Margaret his Grand-
 child, Daughter to his Deceas'd Daughter
 Margaret by Eric King of Norway, and the
 Lawful Issue Descending from her, in the
 Right to the Kingdom of Scotland, the Isle
 of Man, and all others Isles appertaining to
 the Crown of Scotland, and also Tyndale and
 Peneareth, & in all Laws & Liberties belong-
 ing, or that ought to belong to the Kingdom
 of Scotland, and to maintain, support and
 Defend this with their united Forces, to the
 utmost of their power, against all that live
 or can dy.

March 19th Anno 128⁵₆, that Excellent
 Prince Alexander the Third, in the 46th of
 his Age and 37th of his Reign, returning
 from sport to Dumfermling to his Queen
 and Court, was thrown from his Horse on a
 Rock

Rock on his way Betwixt *Kinghorn* and *Burntisland*, and dying by the fall, left a disconsolate People, and an Infant Grand-child *Margaret* his Heir a Sovereign Lady, Queen of *Scotland*, before she had compleated four years of Age.

On this Lamentable Juncture, the Funeral Solemnities being over, due to the merits and memory of an extraordinary Prince, from a most Loyal People, overwhelm'd in fears and grief, on the 11th of *April* Anno 1286, the 27th day after the Kings Death, the Estates of *Scotland* assembled at *Scone* to provide for the security of the Government, the mutual interest of the whole Body, by a due execution of Laws; & for these ends they choos'd 6 Regents, under Queen *Margaret*, whose power was ample and sufficiently great, and for their Actings to be accountable to their Sovereign Lady, when she should be of Lawful Age, and the Estates of the Kingdome, who by an absolute necessity were their constituents. These Governours were, *William Fraser* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, *Robert Wisbard* Bishop of *Glasgow*, *Duncan Macdus* Earl of *Fife*, *Alexander Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, and our *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badenoch* Senior; who, being wise and just, Pursued the end of Government, and their Commission, and distributed Justice impartially, and by a connected relation, by Interest and Affinity in the Church

Church and Nobility, charm'd the Good
and awed the Bad to Obedience and Quiet.

But Oh! all things suffer Changes; for
this calm mett soon with Interruptions, for
within that very Year of the abovemention
ed Election, *Alexander Cumyn* Earl of *Bu-
chan* Lord High Constable and Justice Ge-
neral of *Scotland*, one of the six Regents, a
person of great Wisdom, Experience and
Authority, dyed of a great Age, whose death
produced strange effects, and insensibly in-
corporated themselves in subsequent inci-
dents: for his numerous relations, friends
favorites and dependents, either weakened
the Government by their indifferency and
neutrality, or malign'd it through their lo-
ses and disappointments, which occasioned
contempt in the beginning and tumults in
the end: Upon which at *Turnebyrie* in *Car-
ryk* September 20th, on the Eve of St. Ma-
thew the Apostle Anno, 1286, he with his
Brother Sir *John Stewart*, *Walter Stewart*
Earl of *Monteth* his Uncle; and *Alexander*
and *John* his said Uncles, and two Sons; *Ro-
bert Brus* Lord of *Anandale*, *Robert* Earl of
Carryk, and *Bernard* his two Sons; *Patrick*
Earl of *Dunbar*, with *Patrick*, *John* and
Alexander his 3 Sons; *Enegusius* Son of *Do-
newald*, and *Alexander* his Son, joined in a
Solemn Compact on the one part with *Gil-
bert Clare* Earl of *Gloucester* and *Richard*
Burgh Earl of *Ulster*, on the other part

that

that they would henceforth adhere to and
 take part with one another, upon all occasi-
 ons and against all persons, saving the Alle-
 giance of the latter two to the K. of *England*,
 & the Fidelity of the former 14 to him who
 should gain the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by Right
 of Blood from King *Alexander* then lately
 deceased.

It is most presumeable that it was about
 this time that *James* Lord Stewart of *Scot-*
land, gave a Charter *sine data* to the Church
 of *St. Mary* of *Melrofs*, and the Religious
 there, declaring that some time after the
 Death of the late King *Alexander*, great dis-
 sentions being in the Kingdom, and the pub-
 lick Peace disturbed, he was obliged to be
 in Arms for to defend himself and his Lands,
 that on the account of the Publick safety,
 these Religious of their special favour had
 given him succours of men from their Lands
 in *Kyle*, to which they were no ways obli-
 ged, therefore he confirms to them for him-
 self and his Heirs, all priviledges and ex-
 emptions, granted to them by his Progeni-
 tors, and also for their suffrages for the
 health of the Souls of his Father *Alexander*
 and his Mother *Jean*, he quit-claim'd Ten
 shillings of Annuity, in name of Feu-ferm
 payable out of the Lands of *Innerwick*
 which they held of him and his Ancestours.

Anno 1288, *Duncan* the powerful and
 Valiant Earl of *Fife*, Son of *Colban*, Son of
Malcolm

(80)
Malcolm Earls of Fife, was basely way-lay'd and treacherously slain, in the flower of his Age at *Petpollogh*, by *Patrick Abernethy* and *Walter Percy* Knights, not without the precognition and instigation of *Sir William Abernethy*: this was another sensible stroke to the Regency. And that power which was at first lodged in six, was now only supported by four.

This change made way for new Factions, which spread themselves through the Veins of the Government, and infected the whole body politick; for, Aristocracy, once broken, suffers contempt: and although the *Scots* were then a people that were most obedient to their Lawful Sovereign's Commands, yet they could not endure to be govern'd long by some few of their equals, whom they esteem'd only shadows of Royalty created by themselves.

And about this time, *Edward* the first surnamed *Longshanks*, King of *England*, a powerful, crafty and Ambitious Prince, understanding perfectly well the posture of affairs in *Scotland*, and being sensible that several of the *Scots* Nobility were under his influence, and in his interest, having fair Estates in *England*, and Allied with many great Families of that Nation, took advantage to put in Execution a Design, which he or his Ancestours had grasped at for many Ages, of Uniting or Subjecting *Scotland* to *England*.

And King *Alexander's* Death gave him the first plausible Opportunity to discover his gilded Pretences, for he then sent his Embassadors to the Estates of *Scotland*, condoling the Death of his Royal Brother, and offering them all the Supports and Friendship they should think fit to desire of him: and further, proposed an Union of the two Kingdoms by Marrying his Son *Edward* of *Arnarvan*, Prince of *Wales*, to *Margaret* his Niece, Queen of *Scotland*, but this Grand Proposal as to the Marriage came to no Resolution at this time, being as faintly pursued by the one, as it was coldly embraced by the other: but King *Edward* having secured a Party in *Scotland*, doubted not but a short time would create alterations and factions, and bring affairs to his own Measures, which fell out accordingly; for while he was employing his Sword and Politicks abroad, from *May* 1286 to *August* 1289, the *Scots* increased in Discontents and Divisions at home, and ripened things to his Desires.

These growing Distractions moved *Erick* King of *Norway* our Queens Father, to send four Knights his Ambassadors to King *Edward*, and a Letter of Credence, Dated at the City of *Bergens* on the *Kalends* of *April* Anno 1289 Impowering them to treat on affairs relating to the Honour and Interest of himself & his Daughter: *Eric* plainly foreseeing that

Edward would make *Scotland* his own by and at
a Marriage, or humble it by Arms. them.

On their arrival at the Court of *England* pointed
King *Edward* acquainted the Governours of various
Scotland, that the Import of their Message they
chiefly concerned the affairs of Queen *Margaret* themse
and the good of her People, and a Treaty *& sing*
ty being to be set on foot for these Effects, *regni*
would be absolutely necessary for them to ap *Regno*
point Commissioners on their part, to offer *rum p*
Articles or Object against them, and agree *some*
to such Transactions and Expedients, which *Novem*
would not fail to make the whole Isle *July A*
Brittain united and happy. and ho

Anno 1289, The 4 Governours met at the Queen
Abbay of *Melross*, and after Consultation, on this ye
October the 3d, agreed to send 4 Commiss *way, d*
oners to assist in the Treaty, three of which *Scotlan*
were of their own Number, viz. the B *Twelve*
shops of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, and *John*
Cumyn, and the 4th was *Robert Brus* senior *Baliol*
Lord of *Anandale*; so that the whole weight *ons, wh*
of the Government rested on our *James*
Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, who in those *James*
reeling times never wanted new occasions *y unat*
to give tryals to his great abilities. *modati*

And although it was in the power and The
choice of these excellent Patriots to have *idence*
clogg'd themselves with no Limitations, yet
they were so faithful to their Trust and ten-
der of their Countrey's freedom, that in the
Letter to King *Edward* of the above Date, ** RL*
and *Vol. 2.*

and at the mentioned Monastery, empowering them to Treat, and Sealed with the Seal appointed them as Governours, some momentous particulars were excepted, to which they were cautioned, or rather restricted themselves; as, * *Salvis tamen in omnibus & singulis & per omnia libertate & honore Regni Scotiae*, and again, *Dummodo ex hoc Regno Scotia & ejus Incolis nullum impostum praesudicium generetur*. And though some Advances were made in that Treaty in November ensuing, and fully concluded in July Anno 1290, upon most equal Conditions and honourable Terms for both Nations, yet Queen Margaret dying, about Michaelmas this year, in Orkney, in her Voyage from Norway, defeated all these Measures, and involv'd Scotland in Scenes of misery and Blood: Twelve powerful & noble Persons competing for the Crown, the chief two being Bruce and Baliol, divided the Kingdom in as many factions, which endangered the foundation of the Government. The Guardians, of whom our James Lord Stewart was one, were utterly unable to bring the affair to any accommodation.

The Scots in this juncture had great confidence in King Edward, because of his fair dealing

* *Rhymers Fædera, &c. Anglia P. 431.*
Vol. 2.

dealing with them in the Articles of the mentioned Treaty, which particularly secured their Liberties and Independency whether their Queen dyed or lived, whereupon they made him Umpire in this grand Controversy. He taking Advantage of their distemper'd state and of the Influence he had over most of the Competitors, and many of the great and leading men, threw of Pity, Honour and Justice; for he was so far from removing Divisions, that he used all Clandestine and plausible Ways and Means to foment them, he encouraged the Competitors with hopes of a Crown, and made the whole 12, Kings in their own Imaginations: and in 1291, approaching to the Border, with his Nobles, Prelates, Barons, and a Royal and well equip'd Army, where the best of all Degrees of the Scots were ready to attend him, who now too late had reason to fear no good was intended for them. Neither were they deceiv'd, for in the Church of *Norham* upon *Tweed*, on the 10th of May, *Roger Brabancourt* Knight, Justiciar of *England*, as Proctor for his Master, entertained them with a few Speech in *French*, and triumph'd up *Edward* Liege-Lord of *Scotland*, and went on that things could come to no Issue till he were Recognis'd as such.

The Scots were confounded and straitened out of measure, to think that they should be ravished of a Liberty handed down to them

of the them with the *Blood* and *Immortal Honour*
 secu- of a long *Series* of *Valiant Ancestours*; how-
 whi- ever in this disorder, they desired some
 eupor- time to deliberate with themselves and con-
 ontro- sult their absent Friends on the matter, so
 sisten- on *May* the 11th *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*
 d over- declared his Masters Will, and in his Name
 of the granted their request, prefixing the Second
 , Ho- Day of *June* for their return and peremptory
 om re- Answers.

lande- In short, as things stood, they were en-
 to fo- compass'd with insuperable difficulties on e-
 etitors- very hand: some return'd upon the appoint-
 whole- ed Day, and others went to their respective
 and in- Homes, and all were either fill'd with In-
 ith his- dignation, Fears or Hopes; or brib'd by Pro-
 al and- mises & Rewards as they were acted by their
 all De- constitutions, views of things, interest, depen-
 d him- dences or accidental Causes.

o good- The Competitours were jealous of each
 re they- other, and feared that he who comply'd first
 n upon- would be first preferr'd, and were more am-
 bancon- bitious of a Crown than careful of their
 for fo- Honour: and on the assigned Day, the most
 n a se- of them without choaking, Recognis'd King
 Edward- *Edward's* Right as superior of *Scotland*, as
 on that- the rest afterwards did. Their example, and
 e were- the posture of the times were look'd upon as
 strait- acts of Concussion, and oblidge others to
 should- trace their foot-steps: And on the 11th of
 wn to- *June*, *William* and *Robert* Bishops of *St. An-*
 them- *drews* and *Glasgow*, and our *James*, Lord
 Stewart

Stewart of Scotland, and John Cumyn Governorours of the Kingdom, were induced or forced to surrender their Office, and receive a new Commission from King Edward and to act in his Name; and to regulate measures to his own mind, he added Brian Fitz Alan to their number, who all on the 13 Day of June, swore Allegiance to him as Liege-Lord of Scotland, as did severals of the Clergy and Nobility.

This Season till August 3d was taken up in hearing the Claims of the Competitors and imposing Oaths on the Arbitrators rather Auditors, &c. and then the meeting broke up, and all concerned were commanded to attend on the King the 2d of June 1292 at Berwick in a Parliament, to be held there for concluding the Debate, and although the King and the great ones kept the Day, yet new dilators being industriously thrown in, and difficulties arising, the Parliament was put off to the 15th of October.

The state of the Scots at this time had a very melancholy aspect, for as complying with King Edward destroyed their Liberty for a time, so as things stood, refuseing would as undoubtedly have put them by the Ears, and rendered them an easy Prey to a watchful Enemy, and might have endangered their very Being.

These considerations shewed their Submissi-
 ons were pure acts of Necessity, and that they
 yielded on a view, that nothing but the de-
 cision of the question in hand could place
 them in a condition to break their yokes,
 resent indignities, and repair their losses;
 but through the whole course of this manage-
 ment, the generality of the people conceived
 heavy displeasure and many discontents,
 which produced innumerable disorders and
 self-esteem of the Governours and many of
 the great ones, and turn'd a generous ardour
 against enemies to intestine flames against
 each other, which had not only most fatal
 consequences on the tract of affairs in that
 time, but also through the progress of the
 Bloody Wars which afterward happened.

The time approaching for the Parliament,
 King *Edward*, the Candidates for a Crown,
 and the Nobles of both Nations, met at *Ber-*
wick on the appointed 15th Day of *October*,
 where the two chief Pretenders illustrated
 their Claims of Right on former Pleadings,
 with new and weak Arguments upon an
 exhausted Subject.

But neither was this the day that brought
 forth the long expected Issue, and therefore
 the decisive Sentence was deferr'd to *Mun-*
day the 17th of *November*, and then *John*
Baliol was declared King, but with such Li-
 mitations and Saveings, which shew'd him
 a truckling Vassal to another, and that his

im-

impotence and Ambition betray'd his Honour
and fetter'd his Hands.

On *November 19th*, King *Edward* directed a Brief to the Guardians (one of which was our Lord Stewart) to give Seisin of the Kingdom of *Scotland* to *John Baliol* according to his Arbitration; and then the deputed Seal of the now exauctorated Governours, us'd from the Death of *Alexander* the Third, was ordered to be broken, and on the next Day, in the Castle of *Norham*, King *John* did Homage to King *Edward* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and on the morrow being *November* the 21st, a Mandat was directed to *John St. John* to perform the Ceremony of Crowning him at *Scoon*, by reason of the Non-age of *Duncan* Earl of *Fife* who had a Hereditary Right to that Office.

And now *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was eased of his Post as one of the Governours, which he had sustained from the Death of King *Alexander*, with great Trouble through many Difficulties.

On the 2^d of *August*, † *Anno* 1293 in the first of King *John* in a Parliament held at *Strivelyn*, he with *Donald* Earl of *Marr*, were Sureties for the sufficiency of a Seisin of the Earldom of *Karrick*, given to the King by *Robert Bruce*, Son to *Robert* Earl of

Karrick

† *Foedera* Tom. 2. P. 614.

Karrick in order that he might do Homage for that Earldom descending to him, by Blood from his Deceased Mother *Margaret*, and from his Father, by Resignation.

Anno 1294, on the 29th of *June*, at *Portsmouth*, King *Edward* directs his Summons to *John* King of *Scotland*, † and to many of the Nobles, one of which was *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, to be at *London* upon the first day of *September* following, well appointed with Horse and Arms, thence to sail with him into *France*: but it does not appear that this Summons was obey'd.

King *Edward's* pretences and actual Usurpation of a Superiority over *Scotland*, demonstrated not only the weakness of the *Scotts*, but also suppos'd their inclination to catch all opportunities to recover their ancient and valuable Liberty. This they essayed and struggled for, under a King who had neither Head, heart, nor Hands; the disesteem they had of him, their Divisions and Diffidence, rendered all their Efforts fruitless, and incens'd King *Edward* to discharge his Fury upon them, who by himself at *Berwick* and by his Lieutenants at *Dunbar* on the 4th and 5th of the Kalends of *April* and *May* Anno 1296 triumphed over them in two bloody conflicts, and chac'd King *John* to the North, deserted by Fate, and hated by his Subjects: who made

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a cowardly surrender of himself, Kingdom and Kingdom at the Castle of *Briechyn*, on the 10th day of *July* following, and so had an Exit sutable to his disgracefull Accession to a Throne and precarious Reign.

At the opening of the Campaigns this year *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was Governor of the Castle of *Roxburgh*, and had a Command over the Province of *Tiviotdale*, and other Places on the Marches, most Contiguous to his Trust, but being closely besieged, and reduced to great straits, and finding the *Scots* divided, defeated and dispirited, and all Means of Resistance, and Hopes of Relief cut off, yielded to *Edward* the insulting Conquerour; and on the 13th of *May* at the above place, he submitted to Necessity, and took, as others did, an imposed and fashionable Oath of Fidelity to him, which the *Scots* thought themselves only oblig'd to keep no longer than they had occasion to break; as their posterior Practices declared and fully explain'd their sense and inclination, and convinced the World that absolute Concussion was the great, if not the only, mover of their Swearing and Counteractings.

The *Scots* became so sensibly burden'd with *English* Oppression, that they were oblig'd either tamely to sink under it, or bravely endeavour to shake it off; the one was not to be thought on, and the other was founded more on Wishes, Hopes and Possibilities than on probable Means.

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Amidst these Calamities, in the the begin-
 ing of the year 1297, *William Wallace* a
 young and privat Gentleman, well descended,
 gave the first Check to the Enemies Fury.
 He was singular for strength of Body, Great-
 ness of Mind, Love to his Countrey, impla-
 cable Hatred to the *English*, and a Courage
 however equal'd never excell'd. Upon some
 slight Provocation he kill'd one Mr *Selbie*,
 son to the Governour of *Dundee*, and escape-
 ing made himself an outlaw.

His Chief Associat was Sir *William Douglas*,
 whose Merits, Birth and Power rais'd his Fi-
 gure, and first made him considerable; his Ar-
 my encreased dayly, and several of all Ranks,
 who perhaps were lovers of Liberty in many
 respects, join'd themselves to him, and he made
 them all well-come (as *David* did 1 Sam. 22. 2)
 and became their Captain, and never fail'd to
 watch all occasions to cut of small Bodies and
 straggling parties of the *English*: but that which
 strengthened him most, & made him very for-
 midable to the Enemy was the presence, and a
 conjunction of the Forces of *Malcolm* Earl of
Lennox, and *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland,
 Sir *John Stewart* his Brother, Sir *Alexander*
Windsay and Sir *Andrew Murray* &c.

And although in the beginning of these
 wars, *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick* (thereaf-
 ter the famous King *Robert the Bruce*) * ap-
 pear'd

* *Knigh-ton Pryn* p. 730 & 731.

pear'd to be so much in the *English* Interest, that he burn'd and plunder'd the Lands of his Cousin Sir *William Douglas*, and made his Wife and Children Prisoners, yet he was gain'd to the common Cause of his Countrey, by the means of our *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, and *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow* † with whom he was confederated.

And although it is not to be doubted that ever any was a greater Lover of Liberty than this Young, high spirited and designing Earl, yet his entertaining early Thoughts of Sovereignty, which he kept a Secret for many Years after, determin'd him, that as *Baliol* and his Title was suppress'd, so, his Claim was not to be reviv'd, nor his Abettors (whereof *William* and his Party were) to be encouraged, so as he was an open Friend to the Cause, he was a secret Enemy to the Conditions, which would have blasted his grand Project and Design.

Therefore on the 9th day of July this year †† He, by his Write not only submitted himself to King *Edward*, but also had joyn'd with him our Lord *Stewart*, and several other persons of Distinction || of which date at *Irwine*, the Lord high Stewart became one of these Sureties for this Earl, while he should deliver up his Daughter *Marjory* an Hostage to the King of *England*.

† *Pryn* p. 731. †† *Fœdera* p. 774. || *ibid*

But by all that can be gathered, *James* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland* hath been tricked or frighted into these Actings, for it is evident, that at this Time he rendered not his Person to the *English*, but on the contrary returned to Sir *William Wallace*, who with his express'd accomplices and others were animated with extraordinary Courage and Fortune in the course of their Affairs.

These Worthies (abateing somethings) added fresh Honour to the Glory of their Ancestors ; they were the Wonders of the Age, and a just Patern of true Valour to admireing Posterity ; with Handfalls they defeated Armies, and atacqued their Enemies in the Fields, Garisons, Castles and Towns ; the Resolution was Victory, Liberty and Laurels, or an honourable Death ; they with a few raw and undisciplin'd men, overthrew a regular Army of *English* Troops at *Striveling* Bridge on the 3^d of the *Ides* of *September*. They eagerly pursued all Opportunities of fighting ; and never fought without Success ; their Wrongs, repeated Advantages and Cause inflamed their Courage ; They drove all the *English-men* in the Nation, their Wives, innocent Issue, Abettors and Influences, to Death, Flight or Silence : They enter'd *England*, repay'd received Injuries, and winter'd there in Defiance of all the Power could be made against them, and return'd enrich'd with Spoils.

These

These Successes fill'd the Commons with Pride and Idleness, and many of the Nobles with Envy against *Wallace*, and disposed the Nation to Mutiny and Faction, which burst out in Divisions and Parties, made some of them fall off, and so broke their Strength, that on *July 22d, 1298* at *Falkirk*, in a Bat-tel, they became an easy Prey to King *Edward*, who knew full well their State and Circumstances, and improved these accordingly to his Advantage and their Ruine: and although the Lord Stewart was not present at this Action, yet there he lost his valourous Brother, Sir *John Stewart of Bonkyl*, who was killed in the heat of the Fight.

Great was the Loss sustained then, but greater by the Dimission of Sir *William Wallace* of his Post as General of the Army, being now disoblig'd, sensible from what springs these misfortunes arose. And although after this the far greater part of the Nation groan'd under slavery, and this brave Gentleman, acted no more by the Authority of the States, yet he asserted Liberty so much that he never gave one sign of Submission. He with the Lord Stewart and others of some distinction, headed a flying party, which ranged about, and never wanted Intelligence and Friends; and now and then invaded the Enemy, like a rageing Torrent, and then retreated Victors, and were scarce to be heard of till some fresh Occasion offer'd or some bold Attempt was to be enterpriz'd.

Nevertheless

Nevertheless, These Strugglings for this Time were but weak against *English* Power, and shewed more of undaunted Resolution than of real strength to recover Liberty; and only serv'd to declare that there was always a party in *Scotland*, that never submitted their Necks to the Yoke.

These Difficulties moved them to address *Philip* King of *France*, for Aid and Assistance, and Anno 1302, *William Lamberton* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, *Mathew Crambeth* Bishop of *Dunkell*, *John Cumyn* Earl of *Buchan*, *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, *John Soules*, *Engelram Umfranvill*, and *William Baliol*, men eminent in Character, and of consummate Wisdom, are sent over as Ambassadors; who had first a Reception suteable to the Temper of the *French*, and the ancient Amity betwixt them & the *Scots*; and afterward a Treatment answerable to the Interest of Princes, and Circumstances of Affairs, as the Event did prove.

In the above year, at *Roslyn*, on the 21st day of *September*, being the Feast of *St. Mathew* the Apostle, Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badenoch* surnam'd the *Red*, Governour of *Scotland*, by the appointment of the States & *Simon Fraser* with a Body of *Scots* not exceeding eight thousand men, charged first One Squadron, then a second, and after that a third, of the *English* Army, each consisting of Ten Thousand men, and without the Intervention of another Day, Victoria declared her self thrice

for the weakest, * and Fame was not wanting to proclame it through the World.

This Defeat no less animated the drooping Spirits of the Scots, than it enraged King Edward, and fill'd him with Indignation against them. He made great Preparations for war, and resolv'd upon Methods to make his Conquest absolute, by disabling the Scots for ever after from lifting their Heads.

About the mid'd of May, Anno 1303, He enter'd Scotland with a numerous and well appointed Army, of his Subjects, and Foreigners, and was likewise sure of a great Party before him, who would make him wellcome. And that nothing should divert his Designs, and the Success of his Arms, he concluded a League of perpetual Peace and Friendship with Philip King of France, in which the Scots were not included, who although now destitute of Union at Home and all Hopes of supplies from Abroad, yet were so encouraged by the seven mentioned Ambassadors at the Court of France, of which the Lord Stewart was one, that these absent Patriots prov'd that they had Hearts like Romans when Hannibal was at the Gates, and wish'd the like to all their Countrey-men,

* *Sciretis quantus Honor vobis crevit per diversa Mundi Climata de conflictu ultimo habito cum Anglis, multum gauderetis &c: Fadera Tom. 2. P. 930. ex Litera e Legat. in Francia ad complures in Scotia.*

as appears by that Heroick Letter, dated at Paris the 8th of the *Kalends* of *June* in this Year, notifying to their Constituents the above express'd League; as 'tis publish'd at length by the ingenuous Mr. *Rymer* in his *Fadera &c.* Tom. 2. p. 929. to which I refer the curious Reader.

King *Edward* in his Progress through *Scotland* this year, met with no considerable Opposition, only the strong Castle of *Sterling* kept out, which he past by, and advancing to the Siege of the Castle of *Breychyn*, it was yielded upon Terms: after which he march'd through the whole Northern Shires and returned and wintered in the *Abbey* of *Dumfermling*, the strongest Buildings of which were demolish'd by his Order: in the beginning of the Campaign, he had ordered so much Provisions from *England* that his Army should be in no danger of Famine, and such a convenient Consumption of all things and Circulation of Money in *Scotland*, that he rather seem'd to court the people to their own Interest than Conquer them to his Obedience: these smooth Measures gain'd the most part of the wavering Commons and many of the slavish of the Clergy, who at best serve but for a Turn, and are never to be Trusted, this made not only the great men deserted by their followers & lyable to Treachery, but reduced to extremities & divided among themselves, *vid. Ireh* so that Sir

John Cumyn of *Badenoch*, and several eminent Persons, submitted to King *Edward* on terms agreed to, betwixt his Ministers and them, at *Strathbord* on the 9th day of *February* in *Anno* 1303.

Of which Date it was further agreed to, by the Ministers in their Masters Name [*Tyrel*] that if *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* should return from *France* and take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Edward* at *Dunfermling*, and within 15 days after *Easter*, that he should be safe as to Life and Member, that he should not be Imprisoned, that he should not be dis-inherited, that he should be exiled only two years, out of *Scotland*, beyond the River of *Trent*, that during his Banishment his Castles should be in King *Edward's* hands, but provided and maintained at his own proper Charge and Expenses.

But it does not appear from any Record or History that I have discovered, that he submitted to these conditions, though it is evident the rest of his Collegues did. [*Tyrel*]

And now King *Edward* was as good as Master of all *Scotland* and Scots men, except the Castle of *Stirling*, and Sir *William Wallace*, and his straggling complices, who durst live free in spite of his Army and all his influences, and vexed him with frequent Incursions, & with incredible Success, which both were to be reduced on the best Considerations.

The

The Castle was besieged for the Space of three Months, and Sir *William Olyfard* the Governour made a gallant Defence, but was forced to yield it up, on the 24th of July Anno 1304.

And the next year the Magnanimous *Wallace* was betrayed in the City of *Glasgow*, by his intimate friend Sir *John Monteth*, and was carry'd to *London* and suffered a most Barbarous Death, as if he had been the worst of Criminals.

It might have been thought that these would have been the last struggles of the *Scots* for dying Liberty, and that King *Edward* after this might have promised to himself Peace and the fruits of Conquest: but new troubles arose which together with the former, all owing to King *Edward*, entail'd long and Bloody Wars on both Nations, for *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, Grand-child to him who competed with *Baliol* for the Crown, on the 11th day of *February* in the Church of *Dumfries*, kill'd Sir *John Cumyn Tyrel* who betrayed his Secrets to King *Edward*, and on Palm Sunday being the 27th of *March* Anno 1306, was Crowned King of *Scotland* at *Scone*, in presence of a great confluence of the Nobility & Community of all ranks.

Whether at this time our *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was returned from *France*, or if he was an Exile in *England*, or if he lurked

lurked at Home, or if he kept correspondence with the Earl of *Carrick* now a King or if he had a hand in the Motions in the Beginning of this surprising Reign, does not appear: these or any of them being presumable Guesses and Suppositions, but not historical Assertions; but this is most certain that the Families of the *Bruce's* and the *Stewart's* for some Generations were in great Friendship, and that formerly there was a particular Familiarity betwixt the now King and the Lord High Stewart; by which and by what follows, they were undoubtedly in one anothers Interests: although perhaps the Stewart hath assisted his Sovereign more by his Councils, Friends and Vassalls, than by constant Attendance (through Woods, Desarts, Dens, Loches, Isles and Mountains) being now well advanced in Age, and disabled through innumerable Fatigues, sustained in the days of his strength.

On the 16th Day of the Month of *March*, Anno 1309, the third of the Reign of Robert the first, from the City of *St. Andrews*, many of the Earls and Barons, of which *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* is one, wrote to the most Christian and most Victorious *Philip* King of *France*, in the name of the whole Community of *Scotland*, that they had Recognis'd King *Robert's* Right to the Crown, and that in a Parliament held at *St. Andrews* they had received the said King *Philip's* Letters

ters of Credence with great joy, applauding
 his pious Designs for the recovering of the
 Holy Land, in which all Christians ought
 to be interested, and that they had a great
 sense of his Royal Favour, in commemorat-
 ing the antient Leagues betwixt the two
 Kingdoms of *France* and *Scotland*, in noti-
 fying the many wrongs and great Oppressions
 they had sustained, in his special affection to
 the Person of King *Robert*, the Kingdom of
Scotland, and her Liberties; Moreover they
 encouraged him to go on in his devote & he-
 roick Resolution, and assured him as soon as
 they could recover their Antient Liberty,
 and the affairs of their King and the state of
 the Nation would permit, their King and
 they would join most cordially with all their
 strength, and assist in that Holy Enterprise,
 as all Christian Princes and People ought.

And, by all that I have observed this was
 the last publick Act wherein *James* Lord
Stewart was concerned, for he dyed the 16th
 of *July* following, Anno 1309, in the 41st
 Year of the Reign of King *Robert* the first,
 in the 66th year of his Age, and was Inter-
 red with his Progenitors in the Abbay
 Church of *Paslay* before the High Altar, ha-
 ving survived his Father *Alexander* Lord
 Great *Stewart* of *Scotland* 26 years, the most
 part of which were fill'd up in repeated
 Scenes of War and Confusion.

I shall not adventure upon this great man's Character, leaving it to be drawn by more masterly Judgements from particular Facts already represented; but this may be said by the by, that he lived in the worst of times, and had more frequent and trying Occasions to be vers'd in civil and military Affairs than any of his Ancestours, to whom he was not inferiour: his shifting sides and Compliances were practices flowing from Junctures of most unhappy Circumstances, and proceeded from so much Force and Necessity, that they pleaded more for Pity than Reproach. His Wife was *Cecilia* Daughter to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, who was the first of that Family who quitted that Title, and assumed that of *March*: His Issue by her were,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter
2. Sir *John* who was killed at the Battle of *Dundalk*, with *Edward Bruce* Earl of *Carryck* King of *Ireland*, in Anno 1318, leaving no Succession condescended upon, in any Authority which I at present remember of him
- 3 Sir *James*, who most probably also dyed without surviving Issue, [vide the Notes upon his Uncle] and on the Death of his Brother *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, April the 9th, Anno 1327, *Thomas Randal* Earl of *Murray* and he are Tutors, for his Nephew *Robert*, Son to his aforesaid Brother, and *Marjory Bruce* Daughter to the King, in which year Mr. *Barbour* Page 318 represents

Represents him to have Command over his Deceased Brothers Military Troops, in an Expedition made into *England*. In *Anno* 1336, he is mentioned as alive in the Charter of *Paſſay*, and after this I have diſcovered nothing concerning him, and at no time any thing of his Poſterity.

4 *Egidia*, Wife to *Alexander Meynis*, to which *Alexander* and *Egidia*, King *Robert* the firſt, give a Charter of the whole Barony of *Duriſderis*.

W A L T E R

FOURTH of the Name of *Walter*, and by uninterrupted Deſcent, the Eighth Hereditary Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, was born *Anno* 1293, in the firſt of the Reign of *John Baliol*. In the year 1309, the 16th day of *July*, he ſucceeded his Father *James* ſon, in Lord Stewart of *Scotland*. The firſt account of him in Hiſtory is in the Month of *June*, *Anno* 1314, at which time he is repreſented as young, and to have brought a Noble Body of Retainers to the Aid of *Robert* the firſt, King of *Scotland*, againſt *Edward* the 2d, King of *England*, and his numerous Army: and on the Feaſt of the Nativity of *St John the Baptiſt*, being the 14th Day of the above Month, he and his Kinſ-man *James Lord Douglas* were Knighted

Knighted in the Morning, by that discerning and Heroick Prince, and were that Day both the Leaders of the 4th Battel of the Scots Army in the Field of *Bonockburn*, and were signal Instruments, and eminent sharers in the Glory of that ever notable Defeat which was one of the greatest Instances that History can produce, of the Instability of humane Grandeur, and the Vanity of the most promising Hopes, and strongest Probabilities and fairly shew'd, that much of Success depends upon the Valour, Skill and Reputation of the Generals, and that a vast Inequality to Numbers, and a long tract of Advantage in one party, and Misfortunes in the other will never make the Fight equal, when the lesser have all at Stake, and struggle for the Defence of Life, and Recovery of Liberty; and the greater, only for a troublesome and uncertain Conquest.

This great Victory was no less gallantly obtain'd than it was advantageously improv'd and the for after-Blows prove the first stroke good and declare the matter decided, which before was in doubt, or at most esteem'd but an accidental Ruffle of no dangerous Consequence.

And the effects it produced were no less extraordinary, for the *Scots*, from being esteem'd a poor, most despicable and contemptible Enemy, became enrich'd with the Spoil of the Field, and so daring and terrible, as Victory seem'd to be entail'd upon their Arms

during

during all the remaining part of the Reign
 of King Robert the first: and the *English*
 were so humbled and their Measures broken,
 that the very Name of *Bruce, Douglas, Stew-*
art or Randel &c, had such an unaccountable
 influence, that small Parties of the *Scots*, un-
 der any of these Leaders, would have attack'd
 considerable Bodies of their Enemies, with a
 Courage and Success rather to be admir'd than
 parallel'd, as the most Candid of the *English*
 Historians ingenuously acknowledge.

Many of all Ranks were kill'd in this
 Wonderfull Battel; and not a few made Prison-
 ers, during the Heat of the Action, the
 Flight and thereafter.

Humphrey Bobun * the great Earl of *Here-*
ford and Essex, with others of Note, escaped
 to the strong Castle of *Bothwell*, seated on the
 Banks of the River *Clyde*, and were receiv'd
 by Sir *Walter Gilbertson* Governour thereof,
 who being narrowly watch'd by the Pursuers
 and the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood,
 and closely besieg'd with a sufficient Power,
 by *Edward Brus*, the valiant Earl of *Carrick*,
 but a Brother to the *Scotish* King, yielded himself,
 the Garrison, and all within it, on Terms
 answerable to the Fears, Necessities and de-
 clining Force of the *English*; and receiv'd Ad-
 vantage and ascending Fates of the *Scots*;
 whereby it appears by the best Observation,
 they

they were in Condition of Prisoners of War.

King Robert having now, with the outmost Care and Diligence, ordered his most important Affairs at Home, pursued his Enemies, & enter'd *England* in *August*, and wasted all *Northumberland* and *Bishoprick*, and returned to his own Country, sufficiently aveng'd, and loaded with plunder, without having receiv'd any considerable Opposition or Loss: and in the mean Time his own People enjoy'd the Comforts of Peace and Safety, and the Blessings of a fruitfull Season, and a superfluous plenty too, (at their Neighbours Cost) which in a very great Measure they had been strangers to, above twentie seven years.

While King Robert was overrunning *Northumberland*, *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland (our chief Subject here) superintended the *West Marches*, and with a small, but choice Number of Troops made severall sudden and successfull inroads into *England*, and kept the Inhabitants of these Borders so at Work, that without abandoning their dear Interests, they durst neither go to the Reliet and Assistance of their distressed Friends, nor make Irruptions into *Scotland*.

Moreover these were not the only Services he then perform'd, for by secret Instruments he came to such an exact Knowledge of the

state

Var. state of Affairs in these Parts, that the un-
 most derhand Practices of severall suspected Persons,
 por- Abettors of *English* Influence, were laid open,
 s, † and their Plots overturn'd, and themselves dis-
 d all abled and forfaulted, and their Lands dispo-
 rned ed of to others ; as is expres'd at length in
 and the Narratives of severall * Royal Charters
 iv'd about this date. And by all the Observation
 d in that I am able to make, it appears that it was
 d the Bles- then that he got a † Charter of the Barony of
 Bles- fluquus *Kilbryde*, and Lands of *Ferne* near the Town
 which of *Rutherglen* in the shire of *Lanark*.
 stran-

The Earl of *Hereford* and his Compani-
 ons were treated according to their Characters,
 Nor- and the Generosity of King *Robert* ; who so
 otland managed affairs that this Noble Prisoner
 ed the and his Train were suffered to return to
 choice *England*, upon Articles agreed to, which so in-
 en and fluenced King *Edward* the Second and his
 pt the Court, that they were exchanged for *Eliza-*
 , that beth King *Robert's* Queen, *Marjory* his
 s, they Daughter, *Christian* his Sister, *Donald* Earl
 ance of of *Marr* her Son, and *Robert* Bishop of *Glas-*
 ons in- gow : who had been Captives in *England* al-
 most since the time *Bruce* first assumed the
 services Title of Sovereignty, but it seems their Li-
 uments beration was not in all points compleated,
 of the till
 state

* In Rotula Rob. I. & var. Char: † Ex
 P 44 Inventario Rotularum R. I. nunc perditarum
 vel latentium.

till the latter end of *Autumn* this year, as is insinuated in the *Fœdera &c. Angliæ*, Tom. 3. P. 496, if compared with *Barbour, Dugdale* and other convincing Authorities.

About which time being freed from a hateful Confinement they were guarded and conveyed safely, from Place to Place, to the Borders, where *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland* was appointed to receive them; who being attended by a gallant Band of the young Nobility and Barons, (splendidly equipp'd) and their best Retainers, conducted them to the Burgh of *Sterling*, where the King then kept his Court.

Whether this first Intervieu was design'd by the Politick King, or purely accidental, or what Influence it might have had over the Affections of the Lord Stewart and the Lady *Marjory*, I shall not offer to suggest; but thus much is certain, their Espousals were consummated the next Year, as shall be fully cleared in its proper place.

The Season for Action now declining ushered in some what like a † Cessation of Arms, and an Exchange of Prisoners; and perhaps an Interruption then from mutual Hostilities and IncurSIONS, was equally the Interest and Inclination of the *English* and

Scots

† *Fœdera Tom. 3d. Page 497. &c.* and in this

as is *Scots*, durement which short Calm it may be
 Tom. presumed good Humour hath revived, and
 Dug. that mutual Entertainments, Martial Exercis-
 es, innocent Revelings, Intrigues, Amours
 and Marriages, have had an universal Influ-
 and ence, being the usual fruits of Peace,
 o the Plenty, Success and extraordinary Revoluti-
 t of ons.

who And also at this time nothing is more
 f the certain, than that several Loyal and Suffer-
 ally eering Gentlemen, were restored to their An-
 ucted cient Patrimonies, and they and others in
 re the their Interest, whose Families yet flourish in
 Honour, rewarded with the Estates of For-
 sign'd faulted Rebels as Enemies to their King and
 ental Countrey, whose very Names are only re-
 over mbered and mentioned with Reproach, and
 nd the their Posterity clouded in Oblivion.

uggest Likeways all former Grants to Bishops-
 s were Sees and Abbays &c. were confirmed, Ma-
 fully nours added to them, and their Priviledges
 enlarged: which methods jointly consider'd,
 ining made King Robert an absolute Master of the
 ion of Affections of an united People, who were
 s; and his own by all imaginable Tyes; for he un-
 mutual derstood his Interest so well, that he thought
 ly the suspected Friends his greatest Enemies, and
 sb and their least punishment was to be sent a pack-
 Scot ing to their *Englisb* Comerades; so that there
 — is scarce left a supposition of a suspected Re-
 bel inhabiting the Main-Land of *Scotland*
 c. and in this precise Period.

Thus

Thus while this remarkable year 1314 ended, and the next began with these and such mixtures of Affairs and Business, King *Robert* left no other means unessay'd to strengthen and secure himself further in the Possession of his Throne.

This Lord Stewart, the Earl of *Murray* and Lord *Duglas*, Generals of unquestionable Bravery, Wisdom and Reputation, guarded the Borders by Turns, and rendered all the Attempts of the common Enemy vain and fruitless.

And to distract, and divert the more, the *English* Measures and strength, the King entertained a secret Correspondence with many great Ones in *Ireland*, who were ready to revolt, and bent to recover their Independence from the *English*, and fully agreed to receive for their King his most Valiant Brother, *Edward Bruce* Earl of *Carryk*, and to show the respect he had to the Noble Family of *Bruce*, and to hearten the *Irish* and convince them his Brother was worthy of a Crown, he encouraged all his fellow Adventurers in the Enterprize, and convey'd him to the Burgh of *Air*, where on April 27th being the Sunday before the Feast of St. *James* and St. *Philip* Anno 1315, in a frequent Parliament, he entailed him, and then his Lawful Heirs Male, of him to be begotten, his Successour in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in case he himself dyed without Lawful

Heirs

Heirs Male of his own Body, to which Deed
 his Daughter Lady *Marjory* is a Consenter,
 and who, failling the foresaids, is the next in
 the Royal Talzie, and her Lawful Heirs to
 be begotten when she should be married)
 of whom I shall choose to treat in this very
 place, she having so near a relation to the
 great Affairs then in hand ; what afterwards
 happened, and particularly to the principal
 subject and design of this Chapter.

She was a most Beautiful Virgin, and a-
 dorned with all excellencies of Nature and
 Education, and being now arrived at the
 state of Woman, the King her Father both
 by Inclination and to gratify the desires of
 his People, resolved of disposing of her in
 Marriage, to strengthen the Royal Family
 in the Line, in case the above settlement
 should in part either be broken or naturally
 fail.

Of King *Robert's* Subjects, all things com-
 plexly considered, none had better pretenti-
 ons to be his Son in Law, than *Walter Lord*
Stewart of Scotland, he had a most opulent
 Estate, convey'd down to him by a long Se-
 ries of great and Heroick Ancestoars, his
 Hereditary Office linked him and his Fami-
 ly to the Crown, and gave him Advantage
 over other Subjects, he had given admirable
 proofs of a singular Presence and Greatness
 of Mind, and of an undaunted Courage
 and Bravery, in dangers of the last Conse-
 quence

quence, he had a Capacity and Application for Busines above his Years, and an Affability and Gayety of Temper, which rendered him popular and complaisant, and fitted him for the intermitting Diversions and softer Entertainments of the Court: Moreover he was but aged twenty and two Years, and had a well proportioned Body, a most agreeable and obliging Meen, and all those natural Accomplishments, for which Youth and Merit are admired, loved and respected: his deceased Fathers close Friendship with the King, his Services to him, and his own gallant Deportment, but above all his Conquest of the Affection of the young Princess contributed most to consummate the Marriage, yet the Joy and Wishes of the People conspired to carry on the Match, which were all promising Omens of an Issue worthy of such an Illustrious and Heroick Descent.

The mentioned Act of Settlement, and the Solemnization of their Nuptials, seem to have been the last considerable Scenes and Complements passed in Scotland, with which King Robert entertained his magnanimous Brother Edward, who in this year 1315, put to Sea at the Town of Air [*Barbour Page 229.*] with seven Thousand brave Men, and arrived in Wolyngs-Firth in Ireland, on Sunday the 25th Day of May [*Hollinsbed*] and marched towards Craigfergus, where I shall leave him and his He-

roick Actions, and shall only notice his too
early Fate as it fell out.

King Robert having now triumph'd over
the *English*, Invaded their Nation, Guarded
the Borders, Strengthened, Inriched and
inspirited his People, freed himself of Bosom
Enemies of whatsoever Names, made an ad-
vantageous Alliance or Association with a
confederated Faction of an oppressed Neigh-
bouring People, settled the Succession of the
Crown, and Married his Daughter Lady
Marjory to *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland,
one of the most deserving of his Subjects, to
whom he gave in frank Marriage † the Ba-
rony of *Bathcote*, the Lands of *Ricartoun*
and *Rathow*, also the Lands of *Wermes*, *Eryn-*
gaith, *Gallowhill*, *Bondingtoun*, and the
Lands called *Burome*, contiguous and adjacent
to the Town and Loch of *Lithgow*, like-
ways an Annuity out of the *Kerse* of *Stirling*,
with the Lands of *Kinpunt* and *Edenbame*
in the Shires of *Edinburgh* and *Roxburgh*,
and carried the War from his own Countrey
to an other, and his Fleet returning from
the *Irish* Expedition (and now all these
falling out within a short but busie Period
of twelve moneths) he pursued the rest of
his Design, and the course of his good For-
P tune

† *Ex inventario Rot. R. 1. & ex topis
fine data.*

tune, [*Vide Barbour*] without losing time, aided with *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* his Maichor Son in Law & a sufficient number of brave Warriours, he made a sudden Descent upon the Western Isles of *Scotland*, and obliged the proud Inhabitants to acknowledge him Master, and obey his Laws, with which Success and his happy return, I conclude the affairs of this Campaign; they being the last Particulars that I have observed, wherewith the Lord Stewart was concerned this Year.

But what humane Grandeur or present Glory is not followed with some Scenes of another Nature! for the Pleasure procured by former Successes was soon impair'd by a future Accident, for on Tuesday the Second Day of *March* being *Fastens Eve* in the next year (as we now reckon) viz. 1316, the King, the Royal Family and the Lord Stewart, received a sensible stroke, and all loyal Subjects were sharers of their Grief and Loss; for Lady *Marijory* the Kings Daughter, the Lord Stewarts Wife, as she was returning home from *Paslay* to *Renfrew*, was thrown from her Horse and by the fall suffered a Dislocation of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, and dyed upon the Spot, and being very pregnant, and no skill'd Person at hand, a Countrey Fellow boldly took upon him and acted the Surgeon, and in the Operation gave the *Fœtus*, *A Scar in the Eye*

which

which proved incurable, which Accident was the Reason why the then tender Patient, there- after our Robert the Second, and first King of the Stewarts was ag-named Blear Eye.

I shall not take upon me to defend each particular of this story as a Truth,, but this much is certain, that the Learned Judicious and ever valuable *Barbour*, Page 227, hath placed the Birth of Robert the Second about the beginning of the year 1316, and the un- interrupted Tradition of the adjacent Inha- bitants, where *Marjory Bruce* is said to have submitted to her untimely Fate, is hitherto preserved and handed down, as I have relat- ed, and for the honour of their Tradition, they add, that on the fatal Ground where the Accident happened, there was an Obelisk erected, yet to be seen, with a defaced Sta- tue and an obliterated Inscription, relateing the mournful Particulars of her Death; and that she was Interred in the *Abbey Church of Paislay*, before the High Altar, then the common Sepulchre of the Ancestours of the Lord High Stewart. Moreover *Froy- sard* a French Historian, a contemporary with this Robert the Second, and his Acquain- tance too, affirms he was Blear eyed: and se- veral unquestionable and Antient Monu- ments * gives this Robert the Ag-name of
Blear

* *Erment's Tomb* in the Cathedral Church

Blear Eye, all which seem to strengthen this account, and I presume will free me from Impertinency, for bringing it in in this place.

Mariory Bruce's Royal Birth, her excellent Enduements, and the surprising Manner of her Death, naturally suppose the Lord Stewart then a disconsolate Widdower, were it not that he was a Souldier and a Man of Wisdom, as well as of Courage, and that his Grief was moderated, and his Comfort plac'd in the Hopes he had of his infant Son, the liveing pledge of his dearest Confort, and that his delight was in Action, the best Governour of irregular Affections.

Mutual Hostilities still continuing betwixt the *English* and the *Scots*, the *English* thought fit to have recourse to the Court of *Rome*, who rarely ever fail'd to be with the strongest, and had a Truce patch'd up on their own Conditions to be offered, for which end † on the

Day of *December* being the Friday before the Feast of *St. Thomas*, in *Anno* 1317, Brother *Adam* of *Newtown*, Guardian of the Minor Friars of *Berwick* being ordered to intimate and Proclame certain Papal Bulls and other Papers Relative

Church of *Dunkell*: his Pictures Antient and modern: *vide* Coyns &c.

† *Fœdera &c.* Page 683. Tom 3d.

tive to
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tive to that Truce betwixt *Scotland* and
England, he came to the Village of *Old-*
Cambus, and demanded safe conduct from
 King *Robert*, betwixt that place and *Ber-*
wick, which was given him (in the Kings
 Name) by our *Walter* Lord Stewart of
Scotland, Sir *Alexander Seaton* and *William*
Montonfertb the Kings Clerk, the King him-
 self declining to see him. Brother *Adam* be-
 ing returned with the above mentioned
 Bulls &c. was denyed a personal Conference
 with King *Robert*, by the expressed Stewart
 and Clerk, and was ordered to deliver his
 Letters to them, to be shewn to their Ma-
 ster, if for, or against him: But because these
 Bulls and other Papers did not stile him
 King of *Scotland*, they were sent back with
 Contempt, he refusing to take any Notice of
 them, unless the Title of King of *Scotland*
 should be given him, and the Town of *Ber-*
wick put in his hands; he being fully resol-
 ved to have it, and at that time provided
 all necessaries fit for a Siege and ready to
 invest it.

And accordingly on the Second Day of
April in the next Year, viz. 1318 it was
 * Invaded by Correspondence and stratagem,
 and taken and intirely mastered through
 Blood and strength, and † *Walter* Lord
 Stewart

* *Holinshed* Page 221. † *Barbour* P. 288.

Stewart of Scotland, Son in Law to the King who was young and Valiant, and had always a most ardent desire after Glory, and to be posted on the marches to have all occasions to signalize himself, was made Governour of the Town and Castle, which showed the great Confidence his wise Father in Law had of his Firmness and Merits.

No sooner was he entered upon his charge than by Incurfions through several Counties in the North of *England*, the Town and Castle was plenteously furnished with all necessary Provisions for one Year at least; and besides Archers, Burghers and other Inhabitants, whose fidelity was not doubted, the Lord Stewart sent for five Hundred of his Feuars and Vassals, and their retainers, a brave men, compleatly equipp'd, grathed with the Armour of their Valiant Ancestours who had been train'd up in Dangers, and now grown unacquainted with fear, much less with flight.

He had also with him in the Town *John Crab a Fleeming*, an expert Engeneer of a quick invention, and dextrous in contriving and frameing warlick Engines and ordering fit preparations for Defence in case of a Siege, which was attempted the ensuing Year but without Success, as shall be afterwards related.

Affairs being brought to this Posture, King *Robert* returned and went from place to

place

* Fa

place through the Kingdom, to look after
the Contingences of the Government, and
while he was thus imployed he was * Cur-
sed by Pope *Johnin*, the 2d of his Pontificat,
by a Bull dated at *Avignon* of the 4th Kalenda
of *July*, for treating his Letters and Messen-
ger with Contempt, and taking of *Berwick*
after Proclaiming a Peace: which thundering,
he little regarded, being upon self Defence,
and unhand somely provoked, and haveing
never agreed to the Articles of the pretended
Treaty.

And although success seem'd to hang to
the Scots Arms in *Brittain* in this Year, yet
certainly, they were unprosperous else where,
for *Edward Bruce* King of *Ireland* was kill'd
with many brave men in a Battel fought
near *Dondalk*, on the 14th of *October* being
St. Calixtus Day, which mightily weaken-
ed King *Robert's* Interest, and quite obscur-
ed that Figure that the Scots were then
likely to make in that Kingdom, and redu-
ced the Poor and divided Natives to a Ne-
cessity of obeying again their *English* Task-
masters.

Edward Bruce's Death, determined his
Brother King *Robert* to new measures; for in
a plene Parliament held at *Scoon* the third
Day of *December*, being the Sunday after
the

the Feast of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, he made an Act for Security of the Kingdom and settling the Succession of the Crown in his own Person, and to the Lawful Heirs Male of his Body, to be begotten; failing of which to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-child, Son to his Deceas'd Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, by her Husband *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland by which it is evident, this was but a Recognising of what was Hereditary, and seems to prove that by the before mentioned Talzie made in 1315, King *Robert* never meant that even the Lawful Heirs Male of his Brother *Edward's* Body, were to have been preferr'd to the Throne, before his own Daughter, unless that his Brother had survived him, and actually Succeeded him in the Kingdom.

And to make the view yet clearer, and the Observation just, it is affirmed by the Reverend *Barbour*, that *Edward Bruce* Earl of *Carryk* had to Wife, *Isobel* Sister to *David* Earl of *Atbol*, and that it was matter of Fact is undeniable that King *Robert* the First gave to *Isobel de Atbolia*, and *Alexander Bruce* her Son his Nephew, * many Charters of Lands in several shires, by which it is plain, that this Posterious Settlement

rendered a Part of that Tailie made at *Air*, in 1215, null; or at least explain'd it.

To this Act are appended the Seals of many of the then Clergy & great men, one of which is that of *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, who in this Season of the year, improper for Action, had been call'd from *Berwick* to be Witness to that Solemn Honour conferr'd upon his Son, and then return'd to his Post, and faithfully discharged his Trust, and upon the strongest Motives, approved himself a Man of Wisdom, Courage and Loyalty; for besides that Duty he owed to Vertue and his Countrey, and the Love he had to the Person and Government of King *Robert*, he had before his Eyes the immortal Examples of great and famed Progenitors, and by treading their Footsteps, to be no less an Illustrious Pattern to his tender Son, who was then the Hope of the *Scots*, and Heir apparent of the Crown.

Berwick, as things then stood, was an Eye-sore to *England*, and a Barrier to *Scotland*; the one People being no less bent to recover it than the other were resolved to maintain it, as a part of their Antient and late Title and Possession. *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, Governour of the Town and Castle, used all imaginable Precaution against Surprises, or a formed Siege. Of new he caused the Magazins to be filled with fresh and sufficient stores, and decayed Places

to be repair'd and strongly fenced, and kept Haven, such a strict and orderly Watch, that he prevented all means of Treachery; Moreover the Arm his Conduct was so regular, and every thing Vigorous about him so obliging, that he had a Mind Resistant esteemed no less equal than it was known standing to be Heroick, which both join'd together the Wall made him most grateful to the whole Garrison few had son and Inhabitants, but more particularly rude; but to those Five Hundred he brought into the hear'd to Place, who for the most part were all General Exampl tlemen, and tyed to him, [*Barbour P. 282*] Plants, th and his Family, by a relation of Blood, All were ov lyance or Dependence: in a word they, were neers re men of Honour and Experience, and knew ment on their Duty to their King and Countrey, their heat of Interests and safety to their Families and Posterity, and acted accordingly. their Su they on

All things being ready on both hands, King write m *Edward* advanc'd, being attended with a gallant to sail u Army, and invested the Town on the first of fastned *September* in the year 1319, and opened the Crew o Trenches and rered strengths, and compleatly withsta formed and cover'd a Siege on the 6th of the being 1 forementioned Month, and on the morning of and Oa the next day, † being the Eve of the Nativiti of a ty of the ever Blessed Virgin *Mary*, Mother of Conflict our Lord, a general Attacque was made, first by lish pre Land and then by Water, a Fleet crowding the fallin

Haven ng too and wh he Bel

kept Haven, fitted with all Munitions of War,
 pre-threatning no less Danger on the one hand than
 over the Army did on the other: the Assault was
 hing Vigorous and continu'd till past Noon, but the
 Mind Resistance was so warm and Noble, notwith-
 own standing of the Lowness and Insufficiency of
 ether the Walls, and the considerable Bounds these
 arri-few had to maintain against so great a Multi-
 larlyude; but the Lord Stevvart the Governour ap-
 o the pear'd to be every where present, and by his
 Gen-Example and Conduct, so animated the Defen-
 282 dants, that the Enemies Ladders and Machines
 d, Al-were overturned and the Efforts of their Pio-
 were neers rendred abortive. So that nothing of Mo-
 knew ment on that side was then effected. In the
 their heat of the dispute they afresh began to try if
 nd Po their Success would be better from their Navy,
 they ordered one stout Ship (though some
 , King write more) compleatly equipp'd and mann'd
 gallant to sail up close to the Wall, the long-boat was
 first of fastned to her Mid-mast and cramm'd with a
 ed the Crew of well armed daring Fellows, yet not-
 pleatly withstanding of the advantage of the Tyde, and
 of the being hal'd by strong Ropes ty'd to Barges
 ning of and Oars, ply'd with outmost Vigour to make
 Nativ good a Post near the *Brig-house*, where the
 other Conflict was very hot on both hands, the *En-*
 first by *lish* pressed on, and in the Confusion, laid out
 ing the falling Bridge made of Timber, which prove-
 Have ing too short, did them more hurt than service,
 and what by the throwing in of Stones by
 the Besieg'd before, and then at the Ebbing of
 the

the Sea, the Ship was grounded, and the Water falling Low, the *Scots* fiercely fell to Work, and setting her on fire, and adding combustible Substance to it, she went in Flames, so that severals were burnt, some escaped, and others were made Prisoners of War, one of which was a chief Engineer (which was no less a real Loss to the *English* than it was a considerable Advantage to the *Scots*, upon the very next Occasion) And all this was performed in sight of the Fleet, and so expeditiously, that before any great Relief could be given, the *Scots* were entered the Town and so well stood their ground, that they lost none then, notwithstanding of another obstinat Assault on all Quarters.

The great Valour and good Fortune of the *Scots* having prevented the promising Success of their Adversaries, especially of their Fleet, where their greatest Hopes were centered, and being fatigu'd extreamly (to say no more) about evening Song they founded a Retreat which put an end to the Martiall Faits of that Day.

Berwick being in hazard, King Robert drew together a small but choice Army, under the Command of the famous *Randel* and *Duglas*, who wanting Force to raise the Siege, took another Course, and entering *England* wasted the North Countreys, and laid them under severe Contributions, and penetrating the length of *Burrow-bridge* and *Milton* upon

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Swale, 12 Miles distant from *Tork*, where they encountered a numerous but raw Army of their Enemies, who fled almost before they engaged, but were overtaken, and four Thousand of them kill'd, and drown'd, upon and near the place [*Holinshed*] Amongst whom was the Major of *Tork*; but *William Melton* Archbishop of that City, and the Bishop of *Ely*, two of their Captains, escaped, though it did not fare so well with others of the Clergy, seing three hundred Priests [*vid. Barbour*] fell in that Fight: whose service to their Countrey would have certainly been more agreeable to their Order, to have been done another way than by the Sword.

Whilst the *Scots* were thus triumphing beyond *Tweed*, the *English* were not idle on this side o't; they duely weigh'd what occasioned the Miscarriages of the former Attacque upon *Berwick*, and what was proper next to be done for preventing the like, their warlike Utenfils were repair'd, alter'd or compleated as was thought fit, &c. And neither were these within the Town less busy; So after an Interval of five days, the Signal was given for a general Assault. [*Barbour Page 290*] on the Dawning of the 13th day of this Moneth being the Eve of the Exaltation of the *Holy Cross*; so they boldly approached neer the foot of the Wall and mounted their Ladders, and high Scaffolds; but the besieged quickly receiv'd the Alarm with admirable Presence, and with no less

less Vigour and Dexterity turn'd these Instruments over upon their Masters, and also without Respite, threw Stones whereby many were kill'd and wounded, and others receiv'd terrible Fractures and Contusions, whereas the Defendants, being in their Armour, sustained small Loss, notwithstanding the Wall was not so high, but the Pikes did some Hurt & Execution, as did the Bow-men and Slingers too, who were shooting and casting incessantly.

These Attempts were always renewed till near Noon, [*Barbour page. 291*] and as oft defeated, at which time the Besiegers press'd on towards the Wall a prodigious Machine call'd a *Sow*, made of strong Planks of Timber, and Barris of Iron, supported with Wheels, and fill'd with Armed Men, to protect them in undermining the Wall; immediately the Lord Stewart the Governour, order'd the abovementioned Engineer to act his Part, promising him Rewards, but if he fail'd, present Death; who immediatly fell to Work with a curious Engine, contrived with Springs and great Art, for throwing of big Stones or any great Weight; the first Stone fell beyond her, and the second was short, however it dispirited the *Sow-lodgers*, but the third was thrown up in the Air with almost incredible Force, which falling directly upon her, broke her in pieces, that Minute she was advanced to the Wall; where some were kill'd outright, and others crush'd or maimed.

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In the midst of the Confusion, *John Crab* made ready to mount his Crane, who also had Wheels to move it from place to place, to make it the more serviceable ; to it was fixed a strong Chain of Iron ; he had prepared Splinters of dry Wood, Pitch, Tar, Sulphur, Lint, Hards &c. and form'd them as it were in solid Bodies, which serv'd him as Faggots which in Bulk might have been likened to Hogsheads, these he hoop'd with Girths of Iron, and having fastned them to the Crane, and being fired to purpose, they terrified the Enemy, and kept them off, and were softly dropp'd upon the shatter'd Timber, and burnt it to Ashes by an Addition of Fewell and other Means from within, notwithstanding of all endeavours used to the Contrary from without.

On the other hand, the Mariners were no less employ'd ; they were working their Ships as close up to the Wall as possibly they could, their Forecastles were planted with sufficient Men in Armour, compleatly provided with all necessary Weapons and Instruments of Offence ; and the Long-Boats &c. were in the same Condition ; whereupon the Engineer made his Machine readie, and having set her to work, she threw a stone, and hit an *Aspine* with such Violence and Success, that the Men within tumbled down upon the Land, which so confounded the rest that they ventur'd not again to renew Approaches so dangerous and so near the Wall ; So that what was here done

amounted

amounted to no more than an Amusement, but indeed impair'd the strength of the small Garrison, by a necessary Diversion of a part of the Forces, the which, as it seems, was the grand Project of the Enemy.

On the other Quarters of the Town, Attacks were repeated without Intermission with all imaginable Resolution, and as oft receiv'd with no less Bravery, yea the very Women (with the Babes in their Armes) and the Boys, imploy'd themselves in gathering Arrows and Stones, and whatsoever could give Assistance to the besieged, which no doubt rais'd a Noble Emulation and Courage to the utmost pitch, on the most natural and engaging Principles.

In all the bloody Labours of this Day, the Lord Stewart approved himself a great Captain. In the morning, when he receiv'd the Alarm, he was ready with the first, and gave Orders with very much Discretion and Spirit: he was attended with an hundred Light-Horse-men well appointed, who were a Safe-guard to the rest, and reserv'd to succour such as were in extreamest Hazard: He with no less Care than Celerity viewed again and again the several Posts to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and encouraged every man in his station, to be mindfull of Honour, and stand his Ground, and opportunely supply'd such places as were threatned with immediat Danger: His Example animated the Souldiers of the Garrison

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and the success of the former Defence so encouraged the Inhabitants, that the attacks of the Enemy were repulsed with incredible Valour.

At length his Train of an hundred were reduced to one single man, at which time the Besiegers press'd hard on, and not only hewed down a strong out-work of Timber, and burnt down the Draw-bridge, which was chain'd to the *Mary-Gate*, but also throng'd close up to the Gate it self and set it on Fire, which drove the Besieg'd to their last shifts. The Lord Stewart incontinently call'd the most part of the Men from the Castle (which had been utterly neglected by the Enemy that Day) and having observed from the Wall how Matters went, he resolved at one bold hit, to break their Measures, or gloriously fall in the Attempt. He caus'd throw open the Gate, and he and his fresh men rush'd forward, with such Vigour Force, that in a Minute he dissipated and extinguish'd the Fire; he beat back the Enemy in great Disorder from their new Possession, and betwixt Hope and Dispair and by the Advantage of the Ground and a juncture of favourable Accidents, and Circumstances they defended themselves with Sword in Hand with unexpressible Resistance, till Night oblig'd both to retire, and put a Close to this bloody Conflict ; And perhaps Time or Place cannot afford a more lively Instance of a Resolute Defence than this was.

Both Parties sustained great Loss, and each

were equally fill'd with Admiration of the others Bravery: and Ease was most acceptable to all, but particularly to the maim'd and wounded after such extraordinary Fatigues.

However King *Edward* had no mind to give over before he gain'd his Point; but the unwelcome News being brought him, that his Subjects were killed and his Kingdom plundered by his Enemies, made a Division in his Army: his Nobles and great Barons were pressing to continue the Siege, but those of the North had more sensible Arguments to perswade them otherways; and being mightily favoured by *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* (the Kings Cousin German) they prevail'd; and all, with as little Honour as their losses and Indignation were great, returned home to hunt after an Enemy in their own Bowels, which was too nimble for them: so the *Scots* were left in Possession of what they believed they had just Title to.

Randal and *Duglas* and their small Army, understanding the *English* were risen from before *Berwick*, and were in quest of them, and being sensible they wanted strength to grapple with such a Superiour power they turned towards the West Marches, passed by *Carlisle* and entered *Scotland*, having beaten the Enemy, Burnt and destroyed their Countrey, and carried off considerable Prisoners, Plunder and Contributions; and were most graciously received by King *Robert*

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with great Demonstrations of Joy and Honour, who was makeing ready to go to *Barwick*; where being arrived, he was met by the Governour, his Son in Law, on whom he conferred all those marks of Affection and respect, which are the perpetual Companions of the Fortunate, and having view'd and considered the disadvantages, &c of the Besieg'd, and the Power and Attempts of the Enemy, he was no less pleas'd with the Disappointment of the latter, than he admir'd the Valour of the former; particularly the Noble behaviour of the Lord Stewart, a part of whose Character and his important Service on this Occasion is briefly hinted at, and expressed thus, by the Reverend Mr. *John Barbour* Arch-deacon of *Aberdeen*,

*Barwicke was on this maneer
Reskew'd, and they that therein wer.
He was worthy a Prince to bee
Throug manbeede and subtiltie,
That could with wit so bie a thing,
But tynsel bring to good ending.
To Barwick syne the King gaes,
And when he heard syne how it was
Defended so doone manfullie,
he loved them that were there greatly,
Walter Stewart's great bounty
Attow the lave commended be
For the right great Defence he made,
At the Tait where men brunt had,*

*The Brig as ye hear'd me devise,
 And certes he was meikle to praise,
 That so stoutly with plain seghting,
 At open Taite made sik defending.
 Might he had lived while he had been,
 Of persite eild withouten wene
 His renoun should have stricked fer;
 But Death that watches ever neer
 Into the flower of his youthed,
 Made end of all his doughty Deed.
 As I shall tell further mair, &c.*

The Defeat at *Milton*, the Pillaging of the
 Countreys in the North of *England*, the Dis-
 appointment before *Berwick*, the takeing
 many *English* of Distinction in the mentioned
 Incurfion, & the fruitless Pursuit of the *Scots*,
 were very mortifying to *King Edward*, but not
 the only loss he sustained, for about the Feast
 of all Saints, which is the first of *November*,
 [Tyrel, Holinsbed] *James Lord Douglas* entered
England with an Army, Marched through the
 Countrey of *Gilesland*, and went foreward
 to *Burgh* under *Stanmoor*, returned through
 the most parts of *Westmoreland* and *Cumber-*
land, and not only so, but went aside to
Newcastle, threatened the Town, Skirmish-
 ed upon the Bridge, where were slain Sir
John Perith and some Persons of Character,
 and having, as they pass'd along in all places,
 Burnt their Enemys Towns, Villages, Corns
 and Winter Provisions &c, made many Pri-

soners

soners and driven away their Cattle; & after all made a safe Retreat to their own Countrey, while King *Edward* was forced to Return from a *Scotish* Expedition, having neither seen an Enemy to fight with, nor Provisions, nor Hopes to keep the dispirited Army from starveing. A tract of Advantages, and the then posture of Affairs, did not make the *Scots* forget their former Calamities, State and condition, nor free them from dreadful Apprehensions for the future, from such a powerful Nation as the *English*, who were acted by Ambitious Pretences and Interest, impatient through Disappointments and inflamed for Revenge.

The *Scots* left no measures unessay'd for the security of themselves & their Posterity: perhaps they used their Victories with a Moderation below what might have been expected from their suppos'd Temper, and in nothing equall'd by the intolerable treatment they had received. A Peace on any Honourable Terms was the thing they were unanimously agreed upon; since Defence, not Conquest could only be their Aim; yea, and at length, the wisest of the *English*, were so sensibly humbled by the prevailing Fate of the *Scots*, that they were content to smother their Resentments for a Season, & seem'd to be more earnest for a Truce than the *Scots*, which was not only entered upon, but agreed to, and commenced on the Feast of *St. Thomas*, being the

11st Day of *December* in the Year 1319. and was to continue and be of force till the Feast of *Christmas* in Anno 1321, which hath been inviolably kept by both Nations as to Hostile Incurſions, by all that I can conclude, from *Fœdera &c. Angliæ*, in that Period.

This Truce being only a ſuſpenſion of Arms, and adapted to ſome Contingences precisely agreed to, each Party preſumed themſelves at freedom, to proſecute any Measures that might be judged beſt to ſerve their Interests.

The King of *England* by his Embaſſadours & repeated Applications, wearied the Court of *Rome* with daily Complaints of *Robert Bruce's* courſe of Rebellious practices and uſurpations, and with ſham ſtories of his own Claim and Sovereignty over *Scotland*.

The Pope was then eſteemed the univerſal Arbiter, from whom there was no Appeal and the *Scots* finding themſelves miſ-repreſented and lying under ſevere Interdiction, and his Holineſs and the Cardinals abuſed by the indefatigable Industry and moſt prevailing Inſinuations and Influences that could be produced by Wit and Ambition back'd with Riches & Power, thought themſelves obliged to a Vindication,

And to ſet this Affair in its true Light, it muſt be own'd that the *Scots* were not in the main diſpos'd to decline the Judge, but unhap

py in wanting Access and Opportunity of in-
forming and undeceiving him: and now Oc-
casion having offered, they resolved to Ad-
dress and make a fair and just Representation
of the Reasons of the long Wars, and that
they only acted in self Defence. So on the
6th of April in 1320 at the Monastery of *A-*
berbrothock, in the Countrey of *Angus* in the
shire of *Forfar*, in the Diocess of
the Nobles and Barons, &c. (one of the
chief of which was *Walter* Lord Stewart of
Scotland) being Assembled, after mature De-
liberation, wrote a Letter to Pope *John*, gi-
ving an account of their Origine, Conversion
to Christianity, an uninterrupted Succession
of Kings in their Royal Line, their Liberty
and Independency, lamentable Circumstan-
ces, unsufferable Oppressions, &c. Heredita-
ry Title, Possession, extraordinary Valour
and merits of King *Robert*, to whom they
were inviolably link'd, and that it was not
vain Glory or an Invasion of their Neigh-
bours Right, &c, but a maintaining of
their own which they sought after, which
they declared they would do, and that while
one Hundred *Scots* men were alive, and able
to draw Swords, they would never bow their
necks to the *English* yoke, &c.

But about four Months after this, an Inci-
dent shewed the inconstancy of humane Re-
solution, and fairely offered to defeat the
great Design of this Solemn Letter; for in
the

the beginning of the Month of *August* a meeting of the Estates was held at *Perth*, (which hath been ever since call'd the Black Parliament in Respect what then happened) where King *Robert*, for the Interest of his Crown, the Grandeur of Hereditary Monarchy, or to shew he understood the Exercise of Sovereignty, demanded of his Nobles and Barons by what Title they held their Lands, and appointed them a Day to produce their Tenures.

This was received with very much Surprise & Confusion: some whose Evidents had been lost by the Accidents of War, others who had possess'd themselves unwarrantably in the times of Confusion, of the Estates of Rebels and Appendages of the Crown, & many who were haughty & blinded by Undiscretion, Humour and Vanity, rose up and drew their Swords, and answered in great Heat, *these are our Rights and Charters.*

As a Torrent is not to be resisted, neither were they then; and although King *Robert* had too much Spirit to digest the Indignity thrown upon Majesty, yet he wisely dissimulated his Resentments for the time, & thought it convenient as things stood, to suspend the Punishment due to the Crime, and the Execution of the Law till a critical Opportunity of his own choosing, should make him capable to do Justice on the persons of the delinquents.

Guilt, and every *Species* of Rebellion, like other heinous Sins, is very quick sighted: for the conscious Offenders, soon discovered that they were not entertain'd by the King as formerly, with that *Air* of Affability and Cheerfulness which was most natural to him in all the ordinary and necessary Points of his Conduct.

They like the worst of men, and rather than own a Fault, despaired of Pardon, and back'd an insolent undecency, with the highest Treachery: they entered in no less Conspiracy than against the Government & Sacred Person of the King. The chief in the Treason were Sir *William Sowles* Lord *Liddisdale* and Butler of Scotland, Sir *Roger Mubray*, *Richard Broun*, *John Logie*, *Gilbert Malyerd*, the Countess of *Strathern* and Sir *David Breckhne*, whose Bloody Design being discovered, they were convicted and condemned, and then either incarcerated or suffered Death, according as the injured Sovereign was moved by Clemency or Justice. There were some that were accused of the same Crime, but were not found Guilty.

As a Rebel taints his own and his Posterities Blood, so a Patriot raises his Figure by Loyal Trophies, and their Rewards support the Merits of his Ancestours, and leave Illustrious Marks of his own Worth for the Glory and Imitation of his Family.

The Estates of these Traitors falling to the Crown, were conferred in parts upon the greatest Favorites and best Subjects. The Lands of *Nisbit*, † the Baronys of *Langnewtown*, *Maxtoun* and *Cavertoun*, which Sir *John Sowles* forfeited: also the Lands of *Eckford*, the Baronys of *Kelly* and *Metbuen*, which were Sir *Roger Mubrays*, lying in the Shires of *Roxburgh*, *Forfar* and *Perth*, were given to *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, as a Testimony of his Prince's Bounty and Affection, and of his own constant Fidelity to the Crown on all Occasions.

The remaining part of this Year furnished no great matter of Observation, but toward the close of the next, it is certain that the *English* were * preparing to fall upon King *Robert* and his Complices, but yet the *Scots* were sooner ready, and the Truce being fully expired, about the Sixth Day of *January* in 1322, they invaded *England*, commanded by the King himself, as some Write, or according to others, by the Earl of *Murray*, and destroyed all before them to *Reccross* &c, upon *Stanmore*, and being advanced to *Darlington*, two Detachments were ordered out under the conduct of Lord *James Douglas*, and *Walter* Lord Stewart of *Scot-*

† *Ex inventario Rot. Rob. 1.*

* *Fœdera, Tom. 3. December 17. 1321.*

Scotland, the one fell in upon *Hertipools* and *Cleveland*, and the other upon *Richmound*, and laid them under Contributions, and acted without Controle, and having again joined the main Body of the Army, they returned to *Scotland*, without an offer of Battel, or any opposition; having lived plentifully a part of this cold Season on their Neighbours best Provisions, and been very familiar with their most valuable Effects.

The *English* Writers lay no small part of the Success of the *Scots* in this Expedition, on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, (and his Associates) who, for a Correspondence with *Randel & Douglas*, and for other accumulated Crimes, was put to Death at his Castle at *Pontefract* the

Day of *March* being the Munday before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, which is always *March 25th*.

The wise & powerful *English* Nation, were enraged upon the unlucky Events of Affairs, and many began to imagine that the Success which attended the *Scots* was not owing to their Valour, good Fate and Conduct, but to the Treachery of some of themselves, and the male Administration of the chief Favourites.

The King was bent to repair his Disgraces, and his people were very willing to comply with him, and jointly resolved to carry on such a War against the *Scots* which would either extirpat, or to far humble them

them, that they would be obliged to make a Surrender of themselves, or be reduced to that and worse, to begg Bread at the hands of their Enemy's to keep them alive. On *May* the 11th, Orders were given, for raising an Army consisting of an Hundred Thousand Horse men and Foot, appointed with all proper Equipage, the place of Rendezvous was to be at *Newcastle*, and the time, the *Octaves* of the Feast of the Holy Trinity, but the Motions then were not so sudden, as shall appear afterwards.

The *Scots* were very sensible of these great Preparations, and were projecting Ways and Means to evade the Blow; and after their wonted manner entered *England* with a small Detachment, toward the beginning of *June*, † as appears by a Mandate dated the 13th of that Month at *Hatbelsaye* directed to *Andrew Harcla*, to resist them, but they returned with their ordinary Success.

Whether this confident Trip was designed an Introduction to greater Affairs, or to amuse the *English*, and make them break their measures and divide their Army, or to keep them humble & shew that they themselves were the same time in greatest dangers, or for intelligence, or to observe if their own Fate was declining, I shall leave it to others

thers to weigh the particulars and their Con-
sequences and to conclude accordingly.

The methods the *Scots* pursued on this
threatning and grand Emergent, shewed ve-
ry much Caution and Wisdom: personal Ani-
mosities and Feuds and Emulation of Fami-
lies, were heartily removed, or intirely laid
aside for a time, an *Amnesty* was granted to
many Out-laws and suspected Persons, and
the Vassals and Dependents of those who
suffered for *lese Majesty*, by new Grants were
made in a better Condition than they were
in under their old masters: the Rights of the
Prelacys and Abbays were of new confirmed
and augmented with new Enduements; and
in that *interim* many Indentures and other
Grants of lesser moment were expedited *bind-
inde*, by the Clergy, Nobles and Barons:
one of which, as an Example for all, I
shall instance, seeing it belongs to the Sub-
ject in hand more particularly than to any
other.

In 1322, on the Thursday after the Feast
of the Holy Trinity, being the 18th Day of
June, at the Monastery of *Melrofs*, *Walter*
Lord Stewart of *Scotland* * grants a Charter
to the Abbot and Convent there, confirming
to them all Deeds given in their favours by
his Ancestours, and declares that the com-
mand

* *Vide James, Alexander, Walter, &c.*

mand of their men in *Kyles-moore*, and the punishment of such who were absent on pressing occasions, belonged to them and their Bailies, or whom they should think fit to nominate, and that their former Attendance on him in the time of War should not be a precedent for the future, in prejudice of their antecedent privileges and immunities.

And it is most probable that this was the time that he gave a † Charter of the Right of Patronage of the Church of *Maxton* to the Abbot and Convent of *Dryburgh*.

Such Proceedings had their own Weight, and no doubt were done upon very good Motives, and had no less Effects, the Clergy being encouraged, made them the more willing to lend their assistance in the War, and the great Ones having ordered their Affairs dispos'd them not to lose their Liberty but with their lives, at one and the same time; and to mix smaller with the weighty business of most threatening times, and to put on the best face in the worst circumstances, shewed a noble assurance, and was a contempt, which was no less generous, than wise, necessary and commendable.

The *Scots* being upon their Guard, and understanding King *Edward* was distant from

† *Ex Chartulario de Dryburgh sine data*

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from them as far as *York*, and that his Preparations went slowly on, they resolved that no time was to be lost, the Lord Stewart was ordered to his Post at *Berwick*, to secure that important Place as a retreat, in case of miscarriages or Accidents tending that way, and to defend it against any new Attempts which might be made against it, and about the first of *July*, King *Robert* entred *England* near *Carlisle*, and burnt a Mannor that sometime belonged to himself at *Ross* and *Allerdale*, and spoiled the Monastrey of *Holme*, and marching on he wasted the Countrey of *Conland*, and passing over *Doden Sands*, and then to *Cartmele* beyond *Leven Sands*, he advanced to the Town of *Lancaster*, where he was join'd by the Earl of *Murray* and the Lord *Duglas* with another Army, and advancing Southward they came to the Town of *Prestoun* in *Anderness*, Eighty Miles in *English* ground, having destroyed the whole Towns, Villages and Countreys as they scour'd along, without respect to place, except the Abbay of *Fourneis*, a Priorie of black Chanons in *Cartmele*, another of Black Monks, and a house of Preaching Friers in *Lancaster*, and a house of Friers miners in *Prestoun*, and returned to *Scotland* on the 24th of *July* being the Eve of the Apostle *Saint James*, with many Prisoners and Cattell, and great riches and much Bootie of all kinds.

King

King *Edward*, and much more his Valliant People, were gall'd out of Measure at these insulting practices of the *Scots*, and being filled with hopes of Revenge, they set out from *Newcastle* the 8th of *August*, as is clear from several [*vid. Fœdera*] documents Dated that day there, at *Gosford* and at *Felton*.

King *Robert* by his Parties or Spies being sufficiently informed of the progress of the *English* Army, dispatched speedy Orders to all his Subjects on the South of *Forth*, to drive their Cattell and transport their Provisions and best Effects Northward of that River, as they tendered their own safety and regarded his Commands: the *English* Army past by *Berwick* about the 12th of *August*, but its Walls being made stronger and higher and all its Breaches repaired and newly fortified since the late Siege, and having Experience of the bravery of the Lord *Stewart* the Governour, they enterprised nothing against it, knowing if they succeeded in other things, it would naturally fall in their hands.

And ere the *English* were got the length of *Edinburgh*, King *Robert* was at *Culross*, on the other side of *Forth*, where they had no mind to follow him then, their own provisions turning scarce, and finding the Product as well as the Inhabitants of the Country removed, and that they were to encoun-

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ter Famine, a fiercer Enemy than the Scots; they hasted back to *England*, and in their way, burnt the Abbays of *Melross* and *Dryburgh*; with several other Religious Houses & Places, exercising all kind of cruelty on their Enemies that fell in their Hands, and were at *Newcastle* about the first of *September*. But before the 20th of that Month, King *Robert* with the Earl of *Murray*, the Lord *James Douglas* and *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland, Invaded *England*, Besieged *Norham-Castle* and took it, followed King *Edward* at the heels, distressed his Army by dayly Incurfions, and marching forward destroyed divers Towns in the North Riding of *York* Shire, and on the 14th Day of *October* surprized King *Edward* in the Abbey of *Byeland* in the Forrest of *Blackmore*, and had almost taken him Prisoner, had he not speedily saved himself by flight, and even then he was closely pursued to the City of *York* by the Lord Stewart, with five Hundred Horse, who killed severals of his Guards and Attendants, and made a stand at one of the Gates, and insulted the Inhabitants, and returning to the Camp, he found the Enemy totally routed and scattered, *John de Britaine* Earl of *Richmond* and Sir *Henry Sowle* Prisoners, and the Kings Plate, Furniture and Money and the Spoiles of the Field in the hands of the Victors, who ranged about, taking many Prisoners and much Booty, and

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laying many places in Ashes, except the Towns of *Rippon* and *Beverly* which were saved for a great Ransom, and returned to their own Countrey on the Feast of the Commemoration of all Souls which is *November* the first. King *Edward* being push'd on by his obstinate Fate, and more obstinate Temper, had no regard to the misfortunes and calamities of his people, and was as haughty and averse to any terms of Accommodation as if Victory had been a perpetual Companion to the point of his Sword.

On the other hand King *Robert*, notwithstanding of his Success, made pressing insinuations by diverse instruments, particularly by Sir *Henry Sowle* whom he had dismiss'd, of his desire of a firm and lasting Peace, yea, the Inhabitants of the North of *England* and the Bordering Countys were so sensible of this, and by the wants they labour'd under, and the dayly fears they were subject to, that they began to conceive a better opinion of the *Scots*, and think they acted by Necessity and self Defence: and laid the whole blame of their miferies on the wilfulness of their own King, and became so impatient after present safety and future security, that a *Clandestine Treaty* was carried on with the *Scots*, as appears by a writ dated at *Conwyk* *January* 8th [*Fœdera &c. Tom. 3a.*] in the beginning of this year 1323, with this Title, *de tractatu super treuga cum Scotis rege inconsulto non habendo*

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But he little study'd the Condition and
 wellfare of these of his Subjects; & although
 he could not but be sensible that his Fortune
 and management were of a Piece, yet prose-
 cute revenge he would, as it is evident by a
 Mandat under the Great Seal, bearing Date at
Newark on the 30th of *January*, Intituled,
de subsidio pro guerra Scottia. which reso-
 lutions laid open the practices of *Andrew*
de Hercla Earl of *Carlisle*, who by an order
 of the first of *February*, was made Prisoner
 and underwent the Sentence of Death on the
 27th of that Month, for entering in secret
 Contracts with the *Scots*, without interposi-
 tion of Authority. So he then, as well as the
 Earl of *Lancaster* before, suffered for the
 same Crime, and although I am fully satis-
 fied that both their designs was an Encroach-
 ment upon Sovereignty and affronting of
 Government, yet I am perswaded that nei-
 ther of them designed harm, to the Honour
 or interest of *England*.

The cause of this great mans fall and o-
 ther concurrent Circumstances, convinced
 King *Edward* of a general disposition to a
 Peace, which at length he hearkned to:
 and about the middle of *March*, a Sufferance
 (or a suspension of Arms as I take it) was
 agreed too, in order to a Treaty, which was
 shortly entered upon, and finally concluded
 in the Month of *May* in a Peace to be
 inviolably kept for thirteen years [*Fœdera*

Tom.

Tom. 3d. Page 122 and 124,] to the observation of which in every Article on King Robert's part, the *Scotish* Prelates, and Earls gave their Solemn Oath, as also did the Great Barons, the first and chief of whom in order was *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland.

Occasions of military Action being then over, the Circumstances of Persons and things suffered a change, and are to be considered accordingly: every Man had access to advance his claim, and full freedom and protection to have all disputable points of Right and Wrong and Possession brought to a fair tryall, which if it was not impossible, yet surely was inconvenient in the state of War; so that Union and the publick good were so much studyed that many things were wisely wink'd at in the then present time which fell under a severe cognisance afterward.

The common Language of contending parties and where Interest clash'd, which I have observ'd in Parliamentary Proceedings, in inferiour Courts, and in other matters of Moment, in this and in some succeeding years was—*Amerciatus est*—*propter*—*Concordia inter*—*et*—*Controversia inter*—*et*—*Decretum per Regem*—*inter*—*et*—*Forisfactura*—*facta per Regem et Barones suos in Parlamento. Inquisitio terrarum*—*Petitio*—*super*—*Plegium*—*super*—*Querela*—*super*—*Renunciatio*—*Statutum &c.*

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Thus Fears and Dangers from abroad being remov'd, Society was secur'd, the Ends of Government answer'd, Authority strengthened, Law had its full Course, and oblig'd the Defender to give reasonable satisfaction, or undergo the severity of Judgement; which confirm'd the Subjects in the good Opinion they had of the Wisdom and Courage of King Robert, and of his Council and Ministry.

During these Transactions the Lord Stewart made himself a Party in a particular Affair (which was a Demonstration of his Honour and Friendship, and Merits, Imitation and Praise) as may be inferr'd from this following Title of ancient Records * viz. *Apunctuamentum inter Dominum Walterum Senescallum Scotiæ, et Barones Ergadiæ, propter interfectiones quondam Eugenii, Fynlaii, et aliorum hominum dicti Domini Senescalli.* The Issue of which seems to be, that the Crime was extenuated by some certain Circumstances, the Penalty mitigated, the Relations of the Deceas'd pacified, the Law satisfy'd and the Lord Stewart reconciled to his good Neighbours in the Countrey of Argyl, who were the immemorial Allies of his Family by Blood, Interest and many solemn Contracts.

After the abovementioned Peace, no notable Change of Affairs ensued for some years. The Example

* *Ex Inventario Rot Parl. R. i. † Char-*
terium Palati.

Example and Authority of the King, Common Prudence, yea and Necessity, where Inclination was wanting, obliged the wiser sort to study the Arts of Peace, as much as before they had done these of War; Husbandry prevail'd in the Countrey, and Trade and Frugality in the Burghs.

The Nobles and great Men, and such as were immediatly concern'd in the Management of the Government, retreated to their Seats or Offices, and as Occasion requir'd attended the Person of the King.

The Lord Stewart committed the Management of his Estate and private Affairs to his Brother Sir *James* (who was not the less fit for that Trust that he had no lawfull Issue of his own) while he himself as being a Chief Officer of the Crown, gave Attendance at Court, which was frequently kept at *Berwick* (where he had a more immediat Concern) and sometimes at *Roxburgh, Dumfries, Air, Glasgow, Stirling, Scone, Aberbrothock, St Andrews, Dumfermling, Edinburgh, &c.* As they were invited by the Season, Pleasure, Convenience or Exigences &c. And this is clear from Charters under the Great Seal the 18th 19th & 20th of this Reign, to which he is a constant Witness, one of the last of which that hath fallen in my hands, is to the Abbot and Religious of *Melross*, of two Thousand pound Sterling, for building of new, the Fabrick of their Church of *St. Mary*, to be pay'd out of all Wards, Re-

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lives, Marriages, Eschets, Fines, Amerciaments, Exits, and Perquesits belonging & falling to the Crown, out of the shire of *Roxburgh*: the date is at *Scone* on the 26th of *March*, Anno Regni Regis *Vicesimo*, which was Anno Christi 1326.

In the Month of *July* after this, a Parliament was held at the Abbay of * *Cambuskenneth* neer the Royal Burgh of *Striveling*; and in presence of King *Robert*, the Clergy, Earls, Barons, and other Representatives of the People gave an Oath of Fidelity and Homage to Prince *David Bruce* his Son, and (in case he dy'd without lawfull Issue) to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-Child, whereby the Rights of an Hereditary Monarchy were confirmed; and the Lord Stewart had the satisfaction to have his Son declared the next of the Royall Blood, and to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Having

* *Fordon* and the *Excerpta* having narrated the Parliament at *Cambuskenneth*, tell us that then *Andrew Murray* was Married to *Christian Bruce* the Kings sister.

At *Clackmannan* *July* 22 in the 21 of the Reign of King *Robert* the first, he gives to *Andrew Murray* Knight and to his Wife the Kings sister, all and whole the Lands of *Garvach* &c, as freely as *David* sometime Earl of *Huntingtoun* did possess the same of the then Kings of *Scotland* his Predecessors. And this is much to clear the date of this Parliament *vid. Haddington Page 61.*

Having thus far traced the Conduct of this worthy Patriot, I hasten to give an account of the too early time of his Death: But in this Authors disagree. *Barbour* [Page 318] inadvertently hath placed it two years and an half before the mentioned Truce was expired, and so must have fallen out *Anno* 1325. But by what immediatly follows, it appears that he mean'd that it happened some Months only before the Expedition of the Scots into England, in their Attempt at *Stankop Park in Waredale*, which was in the latter end of *July* 1327, and thus, if he do not expressly correct himself, yet by this he is reconcil'd to other Authors. The manner of our *Hero's* Sickness and Death, the Grief thereupon together with his Interment, he representeth thus.

*In this time that the Trews wer
 Lasting on Marches (as I said airt)
 Walter Stewart that worthie was
 At Bathcatt a great Sicknes taes
 His evil waxt ay more and more
 While men perceived by his sore,
 That he of needs must pay the Debt
 That no man for to pay may let.
 Sbriven and als repenting well,
 When all was done to him ilk deille
 That Christian men ought for to have,
 As good Christian the gaisst he gawe.
 Then might men hear folk weep and cry
 And many a Knight and fair Lady*

Mour-

Mourning and making full evil cheir
 So did they all that ever were there.
 All men him meaned commonlie
 For of his eild he was worthie:
 When long time they theire dule had made,
 The Corps to Paslay have they had,
 And their with great Solemnitie,
 And with great dule eirded was he.
 God for his might his Soul not bring
 Where joy ay lasteth but ending. &c.

* Fordon or rather his Continuator, writes
*Anno 1326, quinto idus Aprilis obiit nobilis
 Bellator Walterus Stewart, gener Regis Ro-
 berti de Brois & pater Regis Roberti Scotiæ.*

And in the *Extracta e Chronicis Scotiæ*
 the account is that *Walterus Senescallus Sco-
 tiæ, valens bellator, gener Regis, obiit quinto
 Idus Aprilis Anno prædicto (scilicet) 1328.*

But by diligently collating the Series of
 affairs, and placing them in their precise Or-
 der, from the aforecited Authors; also from
Boetius, Hollinshed, M: the Fœdera
&c. Angliæ, &c. it is most presumeable he
 dyed in the year 1327, at his Seat at *Bath-
 cate in Louthian*, on the 5 Ides of April, which
 was the 9th of that Moneth, being the
 Thursday before Easter, in the twenty se-
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cond of the Reign of King *Robert* the first, in the 36th Year of his Age, and was Buried in the Abbay Church of *Passay* with his worthy Progenitors, having Survived his Father *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, 17 years 8 Months and 24 Days.

As to his Character I have almost said as much as is needful, and ought to add little more: but this much is plain from the best Authorities, that his Contemporaries and Posterity distinguished him, by the Epithets of Young, Good and Noble, on the account of his youth, agreeable Temper, Comeliness of Person, Heroick Actions, and Royal Alliance; and that he had the Honour to be class'd with *Edward Brus* Earl of *Carryk*, *Thomas Randel* Earl of *Murray*, and *James* Lord *Duglas*, &c. who were certainly as great Heroes as any Countrey or Age ever produced.

He was Thrice Married, and his first wife was *Alice* Daughter to Sir *John Ereskin* of the same; by whom he had only Issue *Jane* 2d wife to *Hugh* Earl of *Ross*, whose Son *William* Earl of *Ross* is designed, on different respects, Nephew and Brother (in Law) to King *Robert* the Second.

His Second Wife was *Marjory Bruce*, Daughter to King *Robert* the first; his Issue by her was *Robert* Stewart of *Scotland* Earl of *Strathern*, &c. of whom at length in the next Chapter.

His Third wife was *Isobel*, Daughter to Sir *John Graham* of *Abercorn*; his Issue by her were, *John* who is frequently mentioned in his Brothers Charters, and *Ægidia* Surnamed *Lyndsay*, who was thrice Married: First, to Sir *James Lyndsay* of *Crawford*, Secondly, to Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* of *Ardrosan*, and Thirdly to Sir *James Douglas* of *Dalketh*, for his Second wife, and in the Publick Records is designed *Roberti secundæ Charissima Soror*.

FINIS

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